BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

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Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—An Arkansas paper says there is coal enough in that State "to keep perdition blazing for a hundred years." And yet neither Baxter nor Brooks have been cremated.

—Hartley, of Bedford, who ran for Auditor General several years ago and was beaten, is a prominent candidate for the nomination for Secretary of Internal Affairs on the Democratic side of the House.

—It begins to look in New York as if Governor Dix and Francis Kern an, who were opposing candidates for Governor two years ago, will be the opposing candidates next winter for Senator Fenton's seat. Matters are shaping in that direction.

—Some of the "independent" journals still clamor for the formation of a new party. Suppose they try to organize on the basis of the Golden Rule, beginning by doing themselves unto others as they would that others should do unto them. This would be the most radical new departure they ever took.

—There has been a break in the Democratic combination at Harrisburg to obstruct the progress of legislation by opposing the confirmation of the additional law judges. All the nominations were confirmed except the nomination of Judge Ingham. And so the bottom of that miserable conspiracy has dropped out.

—Judge Elwell, of Columbia county, declines being a candidate for Supreme Judge on the Democratic ticket. The Democrats of that part of the State seem inclined to support Judge Warren J. Woodward, of Berks county. Judge Ross is understood to be an active candidate, and Judge Ludlow, who ran last year, is strongly urged.

—The Greenville *Argus* says: The Congressional campaign in this district has commenced to assume shape. Walter L. Graham and John M. Thompson are candidates in Butler county. It is said that Mr. Richmond will be a candidate for renominstion in Crawford, while we have Judge Waugh and J. G. White as candidates in this county.

—The New York *Tribune* says that only about two hundred of the six thousand words of the Bible are now in any sense obsolete. This may be true. A matter of much graver import, so far as respects that paper, is, that the One Great Commandement which includes and supplements all the rest, is treated by it as though it were in every sense obsolete.

—Ex-Vice President Breckenridge is lying at the point of death with hemorrhage of the lungs. The abilities and opportunities of this man were such as to render it easy for him to win the undying respect and admiration of a great nation. Of his career, however, he made nothing but a brilliant failure; and when he goes down to his grave, the fittest treatment his memory can receive will be to cover it with the charitable mantle of silence.

—The Minersvill (Schuylkill county) *Republican* says: The politicians of the Democratic school in this county are fighting a bitter battle thus early on the question of the county offices to be disposed of at the coming convention, which will be here about the latter part of August. The District Attorneyship seems to be the one particular office for which the bitterest fight will be made. Mr. Schalk in the present aspect of affairs, seems to have the inside track, although John A. Nash is moving his men on the political chess board with considerable judgment.

—People will soon have an opportunity of learning what kind of stuff the new Governor of Massachusetts, Talbot, is made of. He will be called upon to act upon some of the most important bills which have ever come before the Legislature, among others the new ten hour bill, legislation apertaining to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, the Old South Church property, the Hoosac Tunnel matter, and a number of other questions of unusual public interest. He is credited with being a quiet, goody kind of man. Possibly he may turn out to be a pithy one Sometimes there is strength in stillness.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Does the Interest of the Producing and Manufacturing Classes Call for an Increase in the Volume of the Currency?

Since the President's veto of the finance bill, everybody in this section at least, has seemed to feel as though the future looked gloomy indeed. After the passage of this bill by the House and Senate, a feeling of returning confidence seemed to show itself, but the veto has thrown the public mind into a turmoil again, and everybody is asking eagerly what next, what next? and there is no one to answer the question; but all is despondency, gloom, want of confidence, and we might almost add despair. The principal remedy which the President proposes for our troubles is an increase of the revenue, that is, increased taxation. How in reason, we would ask, are we to endure an extra burden of taxation in order to bring about the President's pet project of specia payment, while the people are suffering. They have asked him for bread, and he has offered them a stone; they have asked him for meat, he has given them a serpent.

In 1869 he said that immediate resumption of specia payment was not to be desired, that it would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Then, business was prosperous; now it is prostrate! If it was not desirable then, by what course of reasoning can we make it so now? Is the time when no one has money the time to adopt the cash system?

What the next move of Congress will be is hard to determine. The Senate has now before it the House bill, but as that bill provides for additional paper circulation, it is a question whether if it is passed, it will not meet with the same fate as its predecessor. Supposing we attempt to have specia payment, is it possible we can have a paper dollar as good as a gold dollar, so long as we have some bonds better than others; some payable principle and interest in gold, and some in currency, so long as the Government does not accept paper money in payment for certain kinds of indebtedness? And must the people, the practical business men, the manufacturers, the merchants and the laboring, suffering millions wait and be harrassed, and suffer, until the last gold obligation is taken up? These and questions of a like character are now agitating the public mind, and as the settlement of them affects most the producing classes, which are the only parties worthy of consideration in this connection, they being the bone and sinew of the Republic, upon which all other classes depend to be fed, and clothed, and housed, so the question propounded at the head of this article naturally presents itself, viz: Does the interest of the producing and manufactoring classes call for an increase in the volume of the currency? Some say that it would unsettle values—that $1.25 would not purchase any more than $1.00 does now. We doubt it, but grant that it would. What of it all, if it restores confidence, starts up our iron works, re-opens our mines and sets in motion the now idle machinery of our mills, and thereby gives employment to the thousands of men all over our State, and the South and West, who are now idle because compelled so to be?

In the present state of affairs, every business man feels that he must contract his business, curtail his expenses, limit his efforts and prepare to do a limited business, in consequence of a contracted and unelastic currency, inviting panic and disaster. This being the case there can be but one answer to this question, and that is, that the volume of the currency should be increased, the interest of the poor man and the producer calls for it; therefore, it would be a measure for the good of the Republic. Why is it that the eastern capatalists, the Wall and State street brokers and money lenders, laud to the skies the President's veto message? Only because they know that it gives them the power to rivet the chains closer around the producing and poorer classes. The whole tendency of this contraction scheme is to make the rich more wealthy, to grind the poor down into the dust, and reduce the great middle classes to actual want. But they desire the votes, and must have them, of this very class they wish to crush, and in order to secure their votes they cry out against an irredeemable paper currency. Let the people be not deceived; this cry is only raised to lure them on to destruction. It is absurd. The most radical inflationist in the country does not propose to increase the volume of the currency by increasing the national debt, and these silk-stocking gentry of Boston and New York know it better than the majority of the people. Will it be any more difficult to pay a green back which is not bearing interest than a bond that does. All the people ask is for the government to destroy the interest bearing bonds and issue paper money in their stead, and thereby increasing the volume of the currency to relieve the business of the country, and such a course would in fact have a tendency to decrease instead of increasing our debt. It is therefore apparent to every candid mind that this cry of a depreciated irredeemable paper money is only raised by the capitalists for effect, and he who is deceived thereby is not wise.

In conclusion, we will say that this much appears certain; that unless something is done to relieve the present uncomfortable pressure, the elections next fall will turn upon this one important issue of money, or no money; or if you please, inflation or contraction. If, therefore, the money power does not make some concessions to the people, they had better prepare to put their house in order, and stand from under.

THE VOTE.

The Act to License Brewers and Distillers to sell all kinds of intoxicating liquors, passed first reading by the following vote. We ask every voter to look after his own representative.

Here is the list, so analyzed as to give the political complexion of the votes on first reading:

For the bill—Republicans.—Henry, Cambria; Kaufman, Lebanon; Morgan, Schuylkill; Ash, Newell, O'Niell, Reyburn, Smith, Vogdes, Worrall, Jones, McCullough, O'Brien, Porter, Roney, Wood, Philadelphia; Wainright, Gerwig, McCormick, Allegheny; Shuman, Tshudy, Mylin, Lancaster; Sheiby, Perry, Waddel, Luzerne.—*24 Republican yeas.*

Against the bill—Republicans.—Allen, Fortenbaugh, Dauphin; Bailey, Carey, Chester; Butterfield, Wilcox, Erie; Hayes, Newmyer, Christy, Young, Allegheny; Myer, Webb, Bradford; Oliver, Bates, Crawford; Campbell, McKee, Butler; Boyd, Wayne; Cross, Beaver; Jones, Susquehanna; McCune, Blair; Morgan, Lawrence; Salter, Phila.; Allen, Warren; Burchinell, Huntingdon; Jones, Potter; McCreary, Venango; Mitchell, Tioga; Ramey, Indianna; Thompson, Armstrong; Wolfe, Union and Snyder.—*30 Republican nays.*

For the Bill—Democrats.—Brockway, Columbia; Crawford, Philadelphia; Crogan, Luzerne; Foster, Schuylkill; Heiges, York; Hildebrand, Adams; Josephs, Phila.; Kimmett, Lehigh; Loftus, Luzerne; McCullough, Berks; Piper, Westmoreland; Reynolds, Bedford and Fulton; Smith, Berks; Steckel, Lehigh; Tener, Westmoreland; Yerkes, Montgomery; Butler, Cumberland; Cressler, Luzerne; Egan, Schuylkill; Hegeman, Bucks; Hetrick, Juniata and Mifflin; Jamison, Bucks; Kennedy, Phila.; Kistler, Carbon and Monroe; Loucks, York; Petrikin, Lycoming; Pyle, Northhampton; Talley, Delaware; Rutter, Montgomery; Snyder, Northhampton; Welsh, Franklin.—*31 Democratic yeas.*

Against the Bill—Democrats.—Ammerman, Montour; Bedford, Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan; Dewitt, Northumberland; Little, Wyoming; Potter, Clearfield; Stranahan, Mercer; Williams, Clarion and Forest.—*7 Democratic nays.*

Absent or not voting.—Democrats.—Dry, Berks; Laidley, Greene; Baird, Cameron.

Republicans.—Allison, Washington; Gillespie, Phila.; McMillen, Somerset; Thompson, Fayette.

Aggregate,	FOR.	AGAINST.
Republicans,	24	30
Democrats,	32	7
Total,	55	37

Absent, 3 Democrats and 4 Republicans.

Philadelphia gave 16 votes for the bill, one (Salter) against, one (Gillespie) absent.

There were but eight Republicans out of Philadelphia and Allegheny who voted for the bill, and all of these came from license counties except Sheibly from Perry. We commend this analysis to the careful study of their constituents.

Notwithstanding the above vote we confidently predict that this bill will not become a law.

THIS AWFUL WICKED NATION.

One would naturally think if he reads only "independent," sorehead newspapers, or the emanations of wisdom cracked miscellanies, that the people of the present day and generation are the wickedest set of people that ever cursed the face of the earth. Accepting as the truth the lamentations, and the forebodings, and the awful apprehensions of these exclusively truthful and only independent emblems of public virtue and private worth, our country is indeed in a desperate situation. In point of fact, it is so rotten that there is really no safety for the pure and innocent managers of these independent and honest organs except to fence themselves in or manufacture a new country. It will not answer for them to remain unprotected in the midst of so much wickedness and corruption. If they only had a little help, say a dozen honest people beside themselves, they might possibly work their way through. But with absolutely no one to bear them company, the whole weight of political reform, moral reform, social reform, revenue reform, and that nub and essence of all reforms which shall crown them with office, is likely to prove a heavier burden than they can carry. With their downfall, down goes all the good there is in the land, out goes the only light that preserves us from total darkness

The whole responsibility of this fearful state of things devolves upon one man, and that man is Ulysses S. Grant, the President of the United States. With willful perverseness he refused to give these men the offices they asked, and there was nothing left for them as good and patriotic citizens except to assert their "independence" and strive with might and main to ruin where they could not rule. It was supposed that President Grant would capitulate at once.—But up to the latest dates he had not done it, and it looks for all the world as though he had pretty much concluded to fight it out on his own line if it takes all summer. Meanwhile these honest and independent people are equally determined. They are banding together by the dozen, and from the house tops and from the columns of their independent newspapers are fearlessly warning the nation of its awful danger. To do all this without reward or the hope of reward, in the very face of the fact that others than themselves have been rewarded, is the highest possible evidence of disinterested patriotism. That honesty which is based upon wrath and a sour stomache is the purest honesty in nature. It has an element of "pure cussedness" which you don't get in any other honesty extant. It will be a sad day for this country when all the soreheads die, or, what amounts to the same thing, when members of Congress put them all in office, for then there will be no "independent" editors left, and not a solitary honest man anywhere to save the people from going to perdition head foremost.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

We should not hesitate to recommend to any friend of ours, *Parsons' Purgative Pills*; they are scientifically prepared, and are adapted to all the purposes of a good purgative medicine.

Decidedly the best remedy that has ever been discovered for rheumatism, swollen or stiff joints, flesh wounds, sprains, bruises, cuts, and burns, is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We use it, and always recommend it to our friends.

——They have a Jenkins in the *Enterprise* office at Lock Haven who can give all the minutes of a wedding down to the shade of the bride's dress, with as much ease as a confirmed female gossip.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

TRIAL OF H. T. NORRIS FOR THE MURDER OF JOS. BLAIR.

COMMONWEALTH TESTIMONY. JUDGE BUCHER PRESIDING.

Thomas Wesley Mayes.—I live at Fillmore. I was at the Fillmore church on the night of the 26th of October. There was a religious meeting there that night. Saw Joseph Blair there. He was standing in the aisle. Mr. Norris came along and told him to go out. This was after the meeting had adjourned. Joseph stepped across to the other side of the aisle. Henry took hold of him and pushed him out. This is about all I saw at the church. There was no delay. The door rattled. Something struck it, I don't know what. There was no other violence used that I saw. Blair was on the other side of the aisle. The aisle is about 5 or six feet wide. Mr. Norris told me that report was he had put the boy past work. Mr. no Blair made no reply that I heard. He made resistance that I saw. It was about a week after this Norris told me report was he had put the boy past work. This was in Norris' blacksmith shop in Patton township. No other person was present when he made this declaration. I met Felix Fogleman at the shop of Henry Norris He (Henry) said that he had kicked the boy and he supposed pretty hard.

Cross Ex.—This is a Methodist church. The meeting was at night. Don't know whether Norris is a member or not. Did not notice who was with Norris. Could not say whether he had his children. I was met in the aisle. I was behind the door. Could not see around the door. Blair was standing there. No misconduct in the church that I saw, none that I heard. Don't mind of hearing Norris speak of the disorder and ask that they should keep quiet. I know Henry Lee. Do not mind of hearing Norris tell Henry Lee to close the meeting on account of the misconduct. Did not take notice where Norris sat. Think it was forward. Think Blair and I did not sit on the same seat but in the same neighborhood. Norris' wife was there. Don't remember Mrs. Gray. Mr. Norris told Joseph Blair to go out. He siad Come Joe, go out. He stepped across to the other side of the aisle. He said nothing. Took hold of him and pushed him out. Said nothing further. The door leads out into the open air. Four steps to the ground. Joe did not catch hold of anything. Norris just gave him a shove. Did not retain hold of him. I did not see Joe when he went out the door. Did not notice how Norris took hold of him. Did not take notice that he had his fist drawn back to strike him. Joe did not say anything to make him angry. Don't know whether it was Joe's lame side he took hold of. Did not know he was lame. Did not see Joseph afterwards until the night before he died. I was at Jacob Carris' the night they serenaded him. Joseph Blair was there. Did not see him turn a hand spring, or beat a tin pan. Don't mind whether it was before or after the serenade that I had the conversation with Norris at the shop. It was not the same week that the the difficulty took place at the church. I did see him kick. Don't mind that I ever said to anybody that I did not know anything about this and was not at the church.

Felix Fogleman.—I live about a mile from Fillmore church. I was at Fillmore church the night of this occurence. Fillmore church is in this county. I seen Joseph Blair walk across the aisle and stand between two benches. This was after the congragation was dismissed. The congregation were going slowly out of the church. I seen Mr. Norris walking up to him and ask him whether he wasn't going to go out. I think he said aint you going to go out. Blair made no reply that I heard. I was just across the aisle from Blair. Norris walked up and took hold of him and brought him out from between the benches. Norris put him facing the door, and Blair turned himself around facing Norris. He threw his hand up on the right of Norris' shoulder, said nothing. Norris got mised and turned facing the door, shoved him out with his right hand and hit him a kick as he went out. There are double doors to the church. Think they were both open. I saw where he kicked. The toe of his boot went right up above his hinch bone. I saw his foot strike his clothes. Don't know how hard he kicked. I was about 12 feet off at the time. I recollect of seeing Joseph Blair in the church. I sit a seat or so from him. I did not see Joseph after I went out side of the church. I was at Mr. Norris' blacksmish shop after this. About three or four weeks after I saw Westley Mayes and Henry Norris there. Norris asked what I knew about it. I told what I told here. He said that was near about true. He said he had kicked supposed he had kicked him pretty hard.

Cross Examination.—I think Blair sat the 2nd seat back of the stove. The stove was at end of the benches that flanked the pulpit. Norris sat in the front seat. This was prayer meeting. Can't tell who conducted the meeting. Think it was Henry Lee. There was not much more noise than generally. There was always a good deal of whispering. Did not hear Norris tell Lee he had better close the meeting on account of noise. Norris passed me in the aisle. His wife was there. Mrs. Gray was there. There was a pretty good turn out that night. About 20 or 25, one half had gone out. There were other ladies behind Blair that wanted to get out. Not the seat he had sat in during the services. He blocked the way of these ladies behind him. I was on the men's side. Don't know who was behind. The first thing Norris did was to walk up to him and ask if he wasn't going out. Blair said nothing. Norris took hold of him by his coat and pulled him out and faced him to the door. Blair turned round and clutched Norris by the neck. Norris sat up in the part of the church that the members occupy. I could just see out the door as Blair went out. Could not tell how he went out from where I stood. Norris gave him a shove out of the door and as he went out he kicked at him, he hit his clothes that I seen. Six weeks afterwards I went to see Blair. Was not at the Carris serenade. No body was in the shop at the time he made the remark about kicking him pretty hard. This was about six or seven weeks after the occurance and after I had been to see Blair.

Re Examined.—Blair was standing between the two benches when Norris came up to him. He had crossed the aisle and was standing between the seats. I wouldn't want to be put out that way * * * Don't know whether he was angry or not. He was about the size of his father, weighed about 120 lbs., about 17 years old.

Cross Examined.—I would not care about being put out. Don't give any provocation. Did not see Blair misbehave.

Conrad Fogleman.—I live at Buffalo Run. I was at the Fillmore church the night of the 27th of October. I sat forward. Norris was on the same seat I was on. Don't know where Joseph Blair sat. I saw Norris have Joe against the door and pushing him out, as he pushed him out he struck the door cheek. Blair's left side struck the door. Could not tell what part of his body struck the door. It was a pretty hard push. Norris struck him as he went out the door, struck him on the—I expect it was a pretty hard kick. Did not see Joe Blair afterwards outside of the church. Could not tell where he was standing when Norris took hold of him. I was outside of the door.

Cross Examination.—Norris was a member of the church at the time. Can't tell whether he is in the same position as he was then. Blair sat near the door. Did not see him as I went out. When the difficulty occurred I was standing on the steps. He did not strike me or fall against me as he came. His face was towards me as he came out and my face was towards him. I stood on the first step from the ground. Heard no thumps. Did not hear Joe say anything. Did not hear Norris say anything. Blair passed me as he came out. Could not tell whether he fell or not. He came shooting out the door and missed the middle step altogether, and alighted on the the stone step. When he lighted he just walked off. Did not say anything. You step right up from the stone step to the door sill. He come from the door sill on to the stone. He came out on the left side of the door, it wheeled him around a little as his left shoulder struck.

Re Examined.—I do not know whether he is a member of the church now. Norris' name was not in the class book. He was a member on probation. He was not a member of the church at the time of this occurance. He was a member at that time of this congregation but he is not now any more.

Thomas Westley Mayes Recalled.—There is but one step at the church, a stone step. You step from the ground on to the stone step and from thence into the church.

Wm. Tressler.—I live in Patton twp., was at the Fillmore church, after meeting closed I went outside of church, while standing there, Joe Blair came out of the church, Norris' foot came out and hit the boy, then Henry came out and stood in the door, after he came out of the church Norris said I know what I am doing, this was just right after the kick, did not see the foot strike Blair but heard it flap, saw the foot come to his side and heard it flap, the boy did not fall down, turned round and put his hand on his hip, was in the church during service * * saw Joseph Blair during the service at the church, did not see him whispering, I sat about twelve feet from Joseph Blair, he was sitting to the side of me only back apiece. There was some disturbance somewhere near where he was, I am not a member of the congregation.

Cross Examination.—Did not see Blair as I went out, he drew back his foot as he stepped, said nothing to Norris, Norris said nothing but what I have stated, have been in the habit of attending there. Norris' wife was there, she was behind, he was sitting either in the seat I was or in front of me, there was about 15 or 20 out of the church at the time.

Wm. Tate S.—I was at the Fillmore church at the time of this occurance, I saw them pass out the aisle, I was between two pews, I knew Mr. Norris, asked who it was, Henry Norris mentioned it twice in his shop, he asked me how the boy was, the last time he said, if he hurt the boy he hurt him by striking him against somebody or something, that he knew where he had him, that he had him by the neck or windpipe; this converstion was some two or three weeks ago.

Cross Examination.—I knew Blair before this, did not know of his having a sore arm.

Mrs. Susan Smith Sworn.—I live at Fillmore near the church, I was at the church the night of this occurrance, saw Mr. Norris there, I saw Joseph there, Blair was standing at the right side of aisle, Norris came along and said Blair get out of this you have no girl, Blair made no repiy, Blair stepped back and gave Mr. Norris more room, Norris told him the second time to get out of this, the boy never moved, Norris took him by the arm and pushed by the distance of four pews, Blair turns around and said do you know what you are doing, Norris said yes and I gave him another shove to the door, he gave him a pretty good shove, he did not strike the door that I saw, when Norris first came up to Blair I was on other side aisle about four or feet from them, Norris was standing on opposite side of aisle from me, Blair was not on the ladies side that I saw, Joseph Blair was not misbehaving that I saw.

Cross Examination.—He said come Blair get out of this you are not waiting for a girl, He gave him a push, the push sent him the width of four pews, Blair did nothing, I was about ten feet from them, Norris' back was towards me when Blair turned round, don't know whether they were angry, Blair said do you know what you are doing, Norris said yes I do, did not see him go out of the door, Mr. Norris' family was at the church, He come back for his family.

Elizabeth Tibbens Sworn.—I was at the Fillmore church the night of the occurance, saw H. Norris there, saw him take hold of Joseph Blair, Blair was standing in the aisle near about the middle from the stove to the door, I was standing on the opposite side of the aisle about three benches from the door, Norris said go out you won't get a girl, Blair said, he knew he wouldn't, Norris said you will have to go out, then he took hold of him and shoved him, * * * Blair said to be a little careful that he was hurting his arm, then he gave him a shove toward the door then turned to kick him, then after he got out, I went out and asked him if he was hurt, I went home the same road that Joseph Blair did, His voice trembled as though he was crying * *

Cross Examination.—I knew Joseph Blair before this, was on friendly terms with him, never

(Continued on 4th page.)

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Wednesday Morning, May 6, 1874.

Poetry.

THE BONDAGE OF DRINK.

You think I love it? If this nerveless hand
  Could gain immortal strength this very hour
I'd sweep the whole hellish traffic from the land,
  And crush its blighting, maddening, night-mare power.
Yea, now, with my latest, dying breath,
I'll curse the thing that drags me down to death.

Love it? I loathe it! Yet I drink and drink,
  And hate my bondage with a loathing hate,
And hate myself as through the town I link.
  The pledge? No, no! Too late—too late!
No pledge! I've tried it twice—a waste of breath!
Too late! There's no release for me but death.

It's bad enough to drink; but not to drink
  Doth such a train of ghastly horrors wake
As in one hour would leave me dead, I think.
  Ah, keep away, ye fiends, for pity's sake!
The very thought of them effects my brain,
My end will be when they shall come again.

Love rum? I'd love to hold my head up high
  And breathe God's air a free and fearless man
And look with undimmed eyes on earth and sky.
  With steady nerve to do and head to plan;
I'd love to grapple trials as they come
In manly fashion, brave and strong. Love rum!

If only I could come into some land
  Where no drink is, God knows how willingly
I'd fight those dreadful torments of the damned
  That clutch the soul of him who would be free!
But marshal up those grizzly shapes of woe
To fall again as twice before? No, no!

Ah, if I might have know how it would be
  In those old college days so wild and gay,
When first I drank in youthful revelry!
  How easy then to put the cup away!
A mother's hope and joy I was till then;
Now see me trembling—ha! Those eyes again!

Back, fiery eyes, to hell, where you belong.
  I'll drink you down—what blood? Drink blood!
Help! Help! They come, a hideous, devilish throng!
  Back, get ye back! They'll toss me in the flood!
Long, crooked hands are crawling in my hair!
Is this the end? Ha, ha! Too late for prayer.

ONLY A LITTLE BROOK.

Dear mother I tremble to think I must die,
It is lonely and sad in the dark grave to lie,
Could you but go with me I know that your hand
Would guide me through the gloom of death's shadowy land.

This deep endless river, I shrink as I feel,
Its darkness and misery o'er me steal,
I fear its wild waves will my soul overwhelm
Ere I reach the far shore of that heavenly realm.

But what is this music that falls on my ear,
Enchanting my senses, dispelling my fear,
Oh the angels are with me I am not alone
They are bearing me safe to my dear father's home.

The playmates I loved who have gone on before,
Are waiting for me on that beautiful shore,
Jesus beckons me to him—I follow his call,
It is only a little Brook after all.

Our Story Teller.

JOHN JONES' NEW LEAF.

BY ROSELLA RICE.

It was a dreary kitchen—the walls were dirty and smoky, the breakfast dishes stood on the table in the middle of the floor, the cooking stove was open, with kettles and pans on it, and cold ashes on its hearth, its sooty plates awry, a pot of dish water standing on top of the stove, and the broom and pocker and tongs lay just where the little riders had left them when they were called to prepare for school. Johnny had gone off crying, and his whine could even then be heard coming up the hollow, in the direction of the school house. The milk had been strained, and the flies were buzzing about it as they sat on the edges of the two brimming pails, sipping and rubbing their hands together in a satisfied way. The baby was teething and cross, and the one pair of hands that could have brought order out of the disorder was trying to soothe it.

Is it any wonder that tears were in the mother's eyes, as she cuddled her baby to her bosom, and walked across the floor trying to still its cries?

'Oh, dear, what a life! what a life!' said she; 'I try to be patient and make the best of it, but it does seem hard!' Just as the babe was growing quiet, and as his little blue hands had fallen listlessly upon his bosom, a shadow fell across the doorway, and the husband entered, saying, 'Jane, can you tell me what the children did with the hatchet yesterday?'

'It was out on the rock, with Johnny's wagon, last night,' said she, speaking low, and gently laying the baby down in a bed that had not been made up yet.

'Seems to me you're a good while gettin' your chores done; you havn't the knack of gettin' along like Mrs. Levondike—her work is done up long ago, an' she's busy in the gardin'. Tell you, she's a nice gardin', don't look much like our'n; you don't put the time on our'n that she does on her'n.'

'Oh, John,' said the little woman, slipping back her sleeves and tying on a big apron, and trying to keep her face turned away to hide the gathering tears, 'with four little children, and baby sick, and three cows to milk and calves to feed, and hands to cook for, and all the other work to do, I only wonder that I get half my chores done in a whole day.'

'Well, I'm sure I don't see how it is,' said he; 'my mother had ten living children, and she managed to get along first-rate, and do all our own weaving, besides taking in weaving for the neighbors. You have more room than she had, and you don't have to carry water forty rods, like she did—here it's right at the foot of the hill; and you never have to cut your own fire-wood, unless it is in the midst of harvest and I think you shouldn't complain. If there is anything I hate to hear, it is a growling, whining wife. Now, I have to be out o'doors all the time, no matter how the sun shines or how cold the wind blows, while you are in the shade and comfortable—if you only knew it. Ah, you have an easy time of it, you women, if you only knew it; so cheer up, I married you for a helpmate, don't you know? The girls will be big enough in three or four years to help you, and then you can take times easier, and may be that time the bottom farm will be paid for, and we'll be able to ride in a carriage, like the Levondikes.'

'How long since you brought this water?' said he, as he took a drink from the tin dipper, and finding it not fresh he squirted it out coolly on the floor among some pans that had slipped down off a shelf.

As he took the hatchet and started out to the wagon to fix the hay rigging on it, he said, 'Jane, if you can as well as not, sposin' you have some o' them new beans that grow in that fur lot for dinner?'

'Well, I'll try,' said she hopelessly, as she slipped her shoes off so she might step softly and with more comfort.—All we working women know what a task it is to bring a disordered kitchen into neatness, especially when little ones have been about. First she strained the milk, saving one quart, with which to mix the bread, for the yeast was set the night before, and had been bubbling two hours; she mixed it and set it in the warm sunshine, and then started a fire and made feed of skim milk and meal for the noisy, frolicsome calves that ran in the dooryard. Then she swept and picked up playthings after the children, hung up their coats and aprons, and set their old shoes away, and moved their sleds and wagons from about the doors.

While the dish water was heating she hurried up stairs and made the beds; then washed the dishes, and went down cellar and skimmed the milk. There was cream enough for a churning; the churn was scalded, and then left with a pail of cold water in it so as to be fresh and ready. By this time the baby woke and cried, and the tired little mother was compelled to sit down and take him in her sheltering arms.

In half an hour or so he was ready to sit down on the floor on a quilt, and she left him long enough to carry three or four pails of the skimmed milk to the pigs—two pailsful at a time, and she went on the run. She always fed the pigs; when she asked her husband once to carry the milk to the pen, on his way out to his work, he said, 'It belongs to a woman's work; a man whose out for Commissioner shouldn't be asked to slop the pigs—that's a little too steep.'

It was no trifling job to feed those pigs; the pen had been made out of some old logs, and the opening to which the pails had to be lifted before they could be emptied, was so high up that it just came even with her neck, and was only wide enough to admit the pail with the bail lying down. Twice when she was dressed up clean had the unsteadily poised pail tipped back and poured the contents upon her, from her neck down to her little feet, as by a water-spout.

With all the little mother was quite patient, and almost every day could her untrained voice be heard, down to the lower field and the school-house, singing: 'A charge to keep I have;' or, 'God moves in a mysterious way.'

But before another year a change came. The strong, hard man, her husband was striken down with typhoid fever, and for long, weary weeks he lay balancing between life and death. His recovery was very slow, and his confinement irksome; no prison walls could have been glomier than were the home walls that held him a prisoner. Day after day the patter of his wife's patient little feet fell upon his ear; he could hear them up stairs and down, now here, now there, her voice always kind and tender, her hand ever ready to minister to her dear ones, her words full of consolation, and love, and cheer.

John Jones was not wholly unimpressible; slowly the scales fell from his eyes, the light came, and he was as one born into a higher and a better life. He drew his bony hands across his eyes; often the sobs made him catch his breath suspiciously, and he marveled much that he had walked beside this little woman for fourteen years and not known that he was matted with an 'angel unaware.' His voice grew softer, tenderer; his great talony hands touched her forehead and her hair lovingly, as would a woman's touched her as though he was afraid she would fade away into a white mist.

Weeks afterward, when he was able to ride out, the old whimsical buggy that had done good service in the days of his church-going parents, was made comfortable by a soft woolen blanket and an armful of sweet smelling cat straw. John didn't tell where he was going, but he looked wise, and his mouth had a perky look about the corner that seemed to say: 'Just le' me alone, I know what I'm about!'

It was evening when he came home. He was still as wise as when he went away. His cup of tea was waiting, and his toast and the tender little pullet fried nice and brown. He seemed really happy—jolly. He trotted the baby on his foot that night, and called his wife 'Jenny,' as in the days when he won her, and he let Johnny play horse with his boots, and there was such a contented, rich man expression on his face, that his wife couldn't help wondering what had made such a change in him.

The next morning the crazy old rig was called out again, and the soft blanket spread in it, and John Jones took the lines in his emaciated hands and drove off in the same direction as he did the day before.

When he returned, he was accompanied by broad-shouldered, good looking German girl, whom he introduced to his wife as 'our girl.'

She looked with amazement upon 'our girl,' and then stared at John. He soon explained things to her satisfaction.

'The upshot o' the matter is, Jane, that I've abused you long enough; the Lord helpin' me, I'll never see you make drudge o' ourself agin'. It's a burnin' shame for any great lout like me to expect a frail little body like you to be a man an' boy, an' dog, an' wife, an' mother, an' nigger, an' me a savin' and a hoardin' up money and means to leave the Lord only knows who. I beg your pardon, Jane; and now you'll tell this girl, Barbara Groetz, how you want things done, an' let her take your place an' work in your stid, an' you'll live hereafter like a human man's wife ort to.'

By the time his speech was made, the poor weak fellow was blubbering like a whale. Poor little surprised wife! She flew to his neck and laid her head on his bosom, and cried like a baby, as she said: 'John Jones! you old darling.'

'No, not a bit of a darlin'; just an old bear, a regular old heathen, to sacrifice the best little woman under the sun, inch by inch, this way that's been a goin' on for years an' years,' snuffled he, as he fumbled over her face in an aimless, loving way.

Then 'our girl,' Barbara, went into Jane Jones' harness, and it fitted her to a fraction.

'Now we've turned over a new leaf, go and dress up, Jenny, bless you!' said the new convert.

So, with the memory of lang syne warming her heart, Jane unearthed her wedding dress in the afternoon, and put it on with a pretty old-fashioned collar, and brushed out her nut brown hair that once upon a time curled beautifully. Perhaps she felt foolish and girlish, and out of her sphere, but she looked sweet enough to make up for all discrepancies.

She sat sewing, putting a new band on Ruby's new skirt, when the children came home from school. Her back was toward the door. Tom came to a dead halt as he stepped on the still, and then ran round the lean-to to his mother. No mother there, but the smiling, pink faced German girl, who was paring potatoes to bake for supper.

Tom bawled out: 'Is mother dead? O, I want my mother!' and circled around the house and peeped in shyly with wet eyes.

Was that lady in a soft gray merino dress, wearing an embroidered collar and gold ear drops, his mother? That pretty woman! Surely it was, for Nettie was feeling her face, and was sparkling over and saying: 'Is this you, mother? Why, where have you been?'

'Oh, mamma!' said Tom, holding her around the neck as though she might flit away the next minute; 'why where did you go, and when did you come back?'

Poor little ones, how proud they were of the household drudge in her new and beautiful transformation!

But this is not all. Before the first cold blast of Winter came, steps were taken to save and lighten the labors of the feminine portion of the farmer's household. An addition was built to the house, new siding was put on and painted white. New windows were added, and green blinds and spouting, and a big cistern close to the kitchen door, and a wide, long, roomy porch. Closets were put in all the rooms; the old verminy bedsteads split up and used for kindlings; new chairs were bought, including a new rocking and sewing chair for mother; a new sewing machine, that was a love of a friend; the door-yard was paled in, and the calves and colts kept where they belonged; and evergreen trees, and flowering shrubbery, and rose-bushes, made beautiful the new yard. An easy chain pump took the place of the old moss covered bucket that held as much as a churn. It was packed off to the barn to put clover seed in, and the heavy windlass was borne away from the little arms that had tugged at its ponderous weight with a sick weariness many and many a year. The big well-rope made a nice swing under the oaks for Tom, Belle and chubby Harry.

Now, that the no longer enslaved mother has leisure to mingle with her growing children as teacher, and companion, and friend, they grow more lovable and intelligent, and they cling to her like vines. They see so much in her to admire and emulate.

And John Jones? That spell of fever was the Aaron's rod that smote the rock of his soul and opened it for the out gushing of love, and sympathy, and charms, and graces of the human heart; and to day, growing broader, and rudier, and riper, and better. There lives no happier farmer than dear old renovated John Jones.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

IS IT ECONOMY?

AN EXPERIENCE OF MR. JOHN JONES.

We had been married five years, and during the time had boarded for economy's sake. But the addition of one after another to our family admonished us that it was getting time to enlarge our borders; and so we determined to go to housekeeping. In matters of domestic economy both my wife and myself were a little 'green,' but I think I was the greenest of the two.

To get a house was our first concern, and to select furniture was our next. The house was found after two months' diligent search, and at the expense of a good deal of precious shoe leather. Save me from another siege at house-hunting! I would about as soon undertake to build a suitable dwelling with my own hands as to find one 'exactly the thing' already up, and waiting with open doors for a tenant. All the really desirable houses that we ticketed 'to let,' were at least two prices above our limit, and most of those within our means we would hardly have lived in rent free.

At last, however, we found a cosy little nest of a house, just built, and clean and neat as a pin, from top to bottom. It suited us to a T. And now came the next most important business—selecting furniture. My wife's ideas had always been a little in advance of mine. That is, she liked to have every thing of the best quality; and had the weakness, so to speak, of desiring to make an appearance. As my income, at the time, was but moderate, and the prospect of an increase thereof not very flattering, I felt like being exceedingly prudent in all outlays for furniture.

'But let them be good,' said my wife.

'Strong and substantial,' was my reply. 'But we cannot afford to pay for much extra polish and filagree work.'

'I do not want anything very extra, Mr. Jones,' returned my wife a little uneasily. 'Though what I do have, I would like good. It is no economy in the end, to buy cheap things.'

The emphasis on the word cheap, rather grated on my ear; for I was in favor of getting everything as cheap as possible.

'What kind of chairs do you think of getting?' asked Mrs. Jones.

'A handsome set of cane-seat,' I replied, thinking that in this at least, I would be even with her ideas on the subject of parlor chairs.

But her face did not brighten.

'What kind would you like?' said I.

'I believe it would be more economical in the end to get good stuffed seat, mahogany chairs,' replied Mrs. Jones.

'At five dollars a-piece, Ellen?'

'Yes. Even at five dollars a-piece. They would last us our life time; while cane-seat chairs, if we get them, will have to be renewed two or three times, and cost a good deal more in the end, without being half so comfortable, or looking half so well.'

'Sixty dollars for a dozen of chairs, when very good ones can be had for twenty-four dollars! Indeed, Ellen, we mustn't think of such a thing. We can not afford it. Remember, there are a great many other things to buy.'

'I know, dear; but I am sure it will be much more economical in the end for us to diminish the number of articles and add to the quality of what we do have. I am very much like the poor woman who preferred a cup of clear, strong, fragrant coffee, three times a week, to a decoction of burnt rye every day. What I have, I do like good.'

'And so do I, Ellen. But, as I said before, there will be, diminish as we may, a great many things to buy, and we must make the cost of each as small as possible. We must not think of such extravagence as mahogany chairs now. At some other time we may get them.'

My wife here gave up the point, and, what I thought a little remarkable, made no more points on the subject of furniture. I had every thing my own way; I bought cheap to my heart's content. It was very necessary for me to express my approval of an article, for her to assent to its purchase.

As to patronizing your fashionable cabinet-makers and high-priced upholsterers, we were not guilty of the folly, but bought at reasonable rates from auction stores and at public sales. Our parlor carpets cost but ninety cents a yard, and were handsomer than those for which a lady of our acquaintance paid a dollar thirty-eight. Our chairs were of a neat fancy pattern, and had cost thirty dollars a dozen. We had hesitated for some between a set at twenty-four dollars a dozen and these; but the style being so much more attractive, we let our taste govern in the selection. The price of our sofa was eighteen dollars, and I thought it a really genteel affair, though my wife was not in raptures about it. A pair of card-tables for fifteen dollars, and a marble-top centre-table for fourteen, gave our parlor quite a handsome appearance.

'I wouldn't ask anything more comfortable or genteel than this,' said I when the parlors were all 'fixed' right.

Mrs. Jones looked pleased with the appearance of things, but did not express herself extravagantly.

In selecting our chamber furniture a handsome dressing-bureau and French bedstead that my wife had went to look at in the wareroom of a high-priced cabinet maker, tempted her strongly, and it was with some difficulty that I could get her ideas back to a regular maple four-poster, a plain, ten dollar bureau, and a two dollar dressing glass. Twenty and thirty dollars matresses, too, were in her mind, but when articles of the kind, just as good to wear, could be had at eight and ten dollars, where was the use of wasting money in going higher?

The ratio of cost set down against the aforegoing articles was maintained from garret to kitchen; and I was agreeably disappointed to find, after the last bill for purchases was paid, that I was within the limit of expenditures I had proposed to make by over a hundred dollars.

The change from a boarding house to a comfortable home was, indeed, pleasant. We could never get done talking about it. Everything was so quiet, so new, so clean, and so orderly.

'This is living,' would drop from our lips a dozen times a week.

One day about three months after we had commenced house-keeping I came home, and, on entering the parlor, the first thing that met my eye was a large spot of white on the new sofa. A piece of the veneering had been knocked off, completely disfiguring it.

'What did that?' I asked of my wife.

'In setting back a chair that I had dusted,' she replied, 'one of the feet touched the sofa lightly, when off dropped that veneer like a loose flake. I've been examining the sofa since, and find that it is a very bad piece of work. Just look here.'

And she drew me over to the place where my eighteen dollar sofa stood, and pointed out sundry large seams that had gaped open, loose spots in the veneering, and rickety joints. I saw now, what I had not before seen, that the whole article was of exceedingly common material and common workmanship.

'A miserable piece of furniture!' said I.

'It is, indeed,' returned Mrs. Jones. 'To buy an article like this, is little better than throwing money into the street.'

For a month a disfigured sofa remained in the parlor, a perfect eye-sore, when another piece of the veneering sloughed off, and one of the feet became loose. It was then sent to a cabinet-maker for repair; and cost for removing and mending just five dollars.

Not long after this the bureau had to take a like journey, for it had, strangely enough, fallen into sudden dilapidation. All the locks were out of order, half the knobs were off, there was not a drawer that didn't require the most accurate balancing of forces in order to get it shut after it was once open, and it showed premonitory symptuous of shedding its skin like a snake. A five dollar bill was expended in putting this into something like usable order and respectable aspect. By this time a new set of castors was needed for the maple four poster, which was obtained at the expense of two dollars. Moreover the head-board to said four poster, which, from its exceeding ugliness, had from the first, been a terrible eye-sore to Mrs. Jones, as well as to myself, was about this period, removed, and one of more sightly appearance substituted, at the additional charge of six dollars. No tester frame had accompanied the cheap bed stead at its original purchase, and now my wife wished to have one, and also light curtain above and balance below. All these, with trimmings, etc., to match, cost the round sum of ten dollars.

'It looks very neat,' said Mrs. Jones, after her curtains were up.

'It does, indeed,' said I.'

'Still,' returned Mrs. Jones, 'I would much rather have had a handsome mahogony French bedstead.'

'So would I,' was my answer. 'But you know they cost some thirty dollars, and we paid but sixteen for this.'

'Sixteen!' said my wife, turning quickly toward me. 'It cost more than that.'

'Oh, no. I have the bill in my desk,' was my confident answer.

'Sixteen was originally paid, I know,' said Mrs. Jones. 'But then, remember, what it has cost since. Two dollars for castors, six for a new head-board, and ten for tester and curtains. Thirty-four dollars in all; when a very handsome French bedstead, of good workmanship, can be bought for thirty dollars.'

I must own that I was taken somewhat aback by this array of figures 'that don't lie.'

'And for twenty dollars, we could have bought a neat, well made dressing bureau at Moore and Campions, that would have lasted for twice as many years, and always looked in credit.

'But ours you know, only cost ten,' said I.

'The bureau, such as it is, cost ten, and the glass two. And five that we have already paid for repairs, and the four that our maple bedstead has cost above the price of a handsome French one, and we will have the sum of twenty-one dollars, enough to purchase as handsome a dressing bureau as I would ask. So you see, Mr. Jones, that our cheap chamber furniture is not going to turn out so cheap after all. And as for looks, why no one can say there is much to brag of.'

This was a new view of the case, and certainly one not very flattering to my economical vanity. I gave in, of course, and admitted that Mrs. Jones was right.

But the dilapidations and expenses for repairs to which I have just referred were but as the 'beginning of sorrows.' It took about three years to show the full fruits of my error. By the end of that time, half my parlor chairs had been rendered useless in consequence of the back-breaking and seat rended ordeals through which they had been called to pass. The sofa was unanimously condemned to the dinning-room, and the ninety cent carpet had gone on fading and defacing, until my wife said she was ashamed to put it even on her chambers. For repairs, our furniture had cost, up to this period, to say nothing of the perpetual annoyance of having it put it out of order, and running for the cabinet-maker and upholsterer, not less than a couple of hundred dollars.

Finally I grew desperate.

'I'll have decent, well made furniture, let it cost what it will,' said I, to Mrs. Jones.

'You'll find it cheapest in the end,' was her quiet reply.

On the next day we went to a cabinet-maker, whose reputation for good work stood among the highest in the city, and ordered new parlor and chamber furniture—mahogony chairs, French bedstead, dressing bureau and all, and as soon as they came home, cleared the house of all the old cheap (dear!) trash with which we had been worried since the day we commenced housekeeping.

A good many years have passed since, and we have not paid the first five dollar bill for repairs. All the drawers run as smoothly as railroad cars; knobs are tight; looks in prime order, and veneers cling as tightly to their places as if they had grown there. All is right and tight, and wears an orderly, genteel appearance; and what is best of all; the cost of everything we have, good as it is, is far below the real cost of what is inferior.

'It is better—much better,' said I to Mrs. Jones, the other day.

'Better!' was her reply. 'Yes, indeed, a thousand times better to have good things at once. Cheap furniture is dearest in the end. Every housekeeper ought to know this in the beginning. If we had known it, see what we would have saved.

'If I had known it, you mean,' said I.

My wife looked kindly, not triumphantly, into my face, and smiled. When she again spoke, it was on another subject.

How the Ladies Elected a Cold Water Ticket in Iowa.

The ladies of Atlantic, Iowa, have set a good example to the crusading women in the matter of breaking up the whisky business. Evidently believing that there is as much efficacy in work as in prayer, they took advantage of the annual city election on Monday last, stormed the polls and successfully carried them. The *modus operandi* was very simple. In the first place, during the compaign, they demanded officers who would not grant saloon-licenses; and, to clinch the matter, they held a caucus and put a true blue, cold water ticket in nomination. Then they got a pledge for the signature of voters who would abide by and support the nominations. They circulated this freely and got sufficient signatures for a nucleus to the work. Having done this, they prepared themselves for the fight. Promptly at 7 o'clock on Monday morning they were on the ground, and they stayed there until the polls closed at night. They hired the village brass band, and it discoursed most excellent temperance music, none of the players taking a horn during the day. The only hand-organ in the village was also subsidized, and ground its mournful musical modicum steadily from a barrel which had never been tainted with liquor. The buildings of the town were decorated with flags and banners. The ladies peddled the tickets, and when the voting lagged, they talked and sang. Thus the day wore on, and when the polls were closed the tired women took carriages and went home. The result of their work was that their ticket was elected entire by fifty majority. Thus, by one day's good honest work they routed their enemy, and will not be annoyed with him for a year longer at least. The victory is a suggestive one to those who are engaged in the temperance business wherever a municipal election is pending. There is no more effective way to dispose of whisky than to vote it down. It is better than closing the saloons and pouring the whiskey into the sewer, because new ones may open again. It is better than getting drunkards to sign pledges, because they may break them. The ladies of Atlantic have gone to the fountain-head and sealed it up. The victory they have won is a legitimate one.—*Chicago Tribune.*

WOMAN'S BATTLE GROUND.

BY HORACE B. DURANT.

Strange things have happened! That, which defied
The sturdy voice and strength of men now yields
To earnest woman's pleading prayer; the pride
And pageantry of war and lurid battle-fields,
Abashed, recede before a hand that wields
More than moral power—that breaks a chain
Oh fatal, soul-destroying bondage—shields
The helpless—lifts the fallen—conquers pain,
And elevates men to a higher plane.

'Tis time, once more, O, woman, in the flight
Of circling ages that thy voice be heard—
As erst it has been in the cause of right,
And truth, and liberty. Thine was the word,
Proclaimed from Christ's deserted tomb, that stirred
Desponding hearts of doubting men, with song
Of thrilling victory; and since that third
Glad morn when men grew weak, thou hast grown strong
In love and faith, and triumphed o'er the wrong.

And now then comest forth against a foe
That has invaded every wailing land
With death, and crime, and sorrow—laying low
Vast armies—binding with more cruel hand
Than slaver's erst on groaning Afric's strand
Its tortured captives. In the dire affray,
When men have weary grown, and hopeless stand
Thy cry goes up to God; He hears thee pray,
He marks thy tears, and thou shalt win the day.

Oh, woman, it is meet that thou should be
The sure avenger, in the hand of God,
To crush his fiery demon—Drink! On thee
Its direst woes have fallen; and the sod
Above unnumbered graves—o'er all the broad
And desolated land, is wet with tears,
Wrung from thy bitter agony! The rod
Of Heaven's own chosen pain at last appears,
And glory breaks across the future years.

RHODE ISLAND girls are not wanting in the art of gently insinuating that, like Barkis "they are willing." It was only recently that a lady, walking one evening under the classic shades of Brown University, over heard the following conversation between a young lady and gentleman just in front of her: "Charlie, did you ever hear it said that if a person found a four leafed clover and put it in their shoe, the first gentleman or lady the person walked with would be their husband or wife?" "No, never heard of it before." "Well, I found one put it in my shoe this morning, and you are the first one I have walked with. I wonder if it is true?' There could be but one answer to this, but the unintentional eavesdropper does not mention it but leaving the public in doubt as to whether the ruse was successful or not.

AN ADDITIONAL WARNING AGAINST HASTY BURIAL.—In Chapmanville, Penn., a short time ago Martha Coggswell, wife of Anthony Coggswell, a drover, died, as was supposed and buried. Her husband was absent at the time. When he returned home, almost wild with grief he insisted on her body being exhumed, so that he could see the remains. This was done, and, to the horror of all, the body had changed its position in the coffin. Showing that Mrs. Coggswell had been buried while she was in a trance. The body was lying on its face, and evidences of a fearful struggle made by the unfortunate woman when she recovered consciousness in the coffin were visible. Coggswell fell senseless across the coffin, and has been a maniac ever since.

THE king of Bavaria who, as is well known is very fond of music and the ballet, and a constant attendant at the theatres, met a one armed soldier in Munich, and entered into conversation with him. The soldier answered abruptly, but apologized when he found whom he was addressing.—'How was it,' asked the monarch, 'that you did not know me?' 'How could I,' asked the one-armed hero, 'you never come to the army, and I never go the theatre.'

STAMP YOUR CHECKS.—The United States Government has issued notice that detectives will come around for unstamped checks. It would be a good thing to establish stamp agencies so that the people will be relieved of the present difficulty of obtaining stamps. If all banks should refuse to accept checks unless they are stamped they would save innocent parties from danger of prosecution.

We have nothing to say against trained dresses upon proper occasions. We admire them (when not too long) in the drawing room or saloon, but we do insist that decency and cleanliness require that they be curtailed in street, or made of length which can be taken up with out difficulty when occasion demands it.

No man should deprive his wife and family of a good local paper. They do not go out from home to learn the news as does the husband and father; and the paper serves to relieve the otherwise lonely hours of his absence. It is the worst possible economy to deprive the family of a good local paper. Price of REPUBLICAN only $2 a year in advance.

NOTHING teaches patience like a garden. You may go round and watch the opening bud from day to day, but it takes its own time, and you cannot urge it on faster than it will. If forced, it is only torn to pieces. All the best results of a garden, like those of life, are slow but regularly progressive.

NEVER put off until to-morrow what can be done to-day.

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15-4

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Wednesday Morning, May 6, 1874.

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,.....Proprietors

EDWARD T. TUTEN, ...Edito
ROBERT P. TUTEN,.....Publisher.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

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FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,

at the following rates :

One year in advance.....$2.00
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Bellefonte, Pa

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

[Continued from 1st page.]

noticed that his arm was lame before this.

John Johnstonbaugh Sworn.—I was at the Fillmore church, I saw Mr. Norris take hold of the boy and take him toward the door. Can't tell where he took hold of him, they travelled along pretty sharp.

Cross Examination.—I think he could have put him out a little easier, if he was unwilling to be put out don't think he could have put him any easier.

Re Examined.—Don't think he was a very stout boy.

Harvey Hoy Sworn.—I live in the Big Hollow one mile and a half from church, was at the church the night of the occurance, saw Joseph standing by the stove, * * I went part of the way home with Joe that night, he complained of his back hurting.

Cross Examined.—I went with Joe to Alfred Jonhstonbaugh's to get his hair cut about a week after the affair at the church, he went along first rate, Joe and Alfred was talking about it, he said he gave him the worst of the bargain, I knew Joe before this.

Samuel Saxon Sworn.—I live in Benner twp. I knew Joseph Blair, he lived with me eight months and five days commencing on the 3rd of March and left on the 28th of October, was not at the church. The next morning when I got up I called him as usual after making a fire, went to the barn, went back to the house and the boy was sitting by the stove and he appeared to be under the weather, sat there and was kind of chilly, after breakfast went to barn to clean up corn, he turned the wind-mill with his right hand, did not use his left hand, held it in his jacket, saw him try to lift his left hand with right one. We did clean all the time, what time we worked there he turned the mill my own boy taking turns with him. In the afternoon he went and tried to husk corn, couldn't do much, and what he did he husked with his right hand and broke it off on his leg, and the next day till noon, then I told him he had better quit work, after he quit work I told him he had better go home if he preferred, he went home.

Mrs. Saxon Sworn.—I am the wife of Samuel Saxon. Joe Blair lived with us. I found Blair sitting at the stove morning after the occurance He complained that he felt so bad he didn't know how to go to barn. He was sitting behind the stove shivering and was chilly, went to breakfast table he was not able to help himself as he couldn't use his left hand. I had to cut his meat for him.

Wm. P. Blair Sworn.—I am the father of Joseph Blair. Joseph Blair is dead. I saw him die. He died on the 2nd of last February. He had been working at Samuel Saxon's during the summer, he came home from there on the 28th of October, 1873. He complained of his back hurting him very much and of his arm and shoulder. He came out to the field where I was working brought my dinner out about three-fourths of a mile and tried to husk corn.

Dr. J. Y. Dale Sworn.—I live at Lemont, I have been practising medicine since the spring of 1855, I was first called on to attend Joseph Blair 21st of Nov. and saw him the 22nd. On the 23d of Nov. his mother sent for some medicine, supposing he had sprained his shoulder, I sent him a bottle of hartshorne liniment. I found him suffering from what I supposed to be inflamation of the left shoulder joint, he complained of suffering much pain. Attended him until his death, on my second visit as he was no better I asked for a consultation. 2nd visit Friday Nov. 28, 1873. On following Sunday met Dr. Blair. My impression, inflamation of shoulder joint. On the 12th of Dec. suffering with urinary difficulty, suffering pain in small of the back. The disease progressed until death. I visited him at first two or three times a week. I considered it a very grave disease when I first saw it, and wished for consultation, some one to share the responsibility. Dr. Blair used cartlage once. I examined urine chemically and microuscopically, results under impression kidney diseased. It is made up of mucous scales, indicating inflamation of kidney. Great many causes produce inflamation of kidneys. Frequently secondary disease, I mean by secondary disease one that arose from some other. I think inflamation of the kidneys may be produced by external violence. Shoulder was swollen, skin purplish, veins very much enlarged, inflamation extended from neck to within two inches of elbow joint. Last measurement of shoulder 28 inches, around the shoulder under the arm pit. 17th Dec. it seemed to be softening of growth at one or two places. Dr Blair thought it might contain matter, opened at that time, nothing discharged but blood. Enlargement previously, when first saw it it was not hard afterwards harder. At one time discovered a lump on the back of his head about the size of a walnut. Don't know by what produced—About three weeks before death.

Dr. J. M. Blair.—Have practised more than 21 years. Called to see Jos. Blair on the last day of December, found patient suffering great deal in shoulder and back. Made diagnosis of disease, had appearance of inflamation of shoulder joint and surrounding tissue, found tenderness in region of kidney, slight discoloration like bruise. Made incision on 17th December. Met Dr. Dale, found tumor softer evidently containing fluid, recommended explorative incisions. Made incision to depth of 3 inches; discharge of bloody material. Dr. Dale and I agreed on that examination as to character of disease. Saw him on average of once a week until he died. Tumor gradually increased, boy become more emaciated until death, 2nd February. Was present at post mortem examination. Heard statement of Dr. Dale and his statement is correct. My conclusion was that it was a malignant tumor, of sarcomatous character, osteous sarcoma. My conclusion is that tumors are primarily local, a local disease situated in some locality and not dependent upon any vice. Primary disease may become constitutional, local irritation is the most prolific cause of those diseases. When I saw this case it had reached secondary stage. External violence would have produced the disease, if disease was in system violence would have localized it where violence was applied.

Cross.—Am brother of prosecutor—Wm. P. Blair. Said if my brother hadn't the money I had to put Henry T. Norris on the hill. Commonwealth close. Gen. Beaver addressed the jury for defense.

DEFENDANT'S TESTIMONY.

Wm. Norris.—Am acquainted with Jos. Blair. He worked for me good deal; quite intimate in my family, associated with my boys. I visited him once while in his bed. I sat down by his bedside. His mother stripped shoulder, I looked at shoulder, it looked very bad, formed an idea that it would be Josie's last. Mother and sister present also three of my boys present. I asked Josie how did you get your shoulders hurt? He said hurt it first and foremost lifting a heavy ground chunk at Saxon's in spring, hurt it again very badly pitching wet hay. Then I said Josie at the first time you hurt it you should have treated it. Said still thought it would get better but all the time getting worse and every little thing that I did hurt it. Had no more conversation, believed then it would kill him. Was not there again.

Cross.—Not certain as to time.—My three boys persuaded me to go. He was in bed. Arm swollen very much. Had no prayer. Religious conversion, did not mention affray at church. His mother and sister and my three boys Daniel, Jos. and Geo. were there.

Sophia Crust.—Live in Patton twp., acquainted with Jos. Blair. Saw him at Sam Saxon Saturday evening before difficulty, at church also. Mr. and Mrs. Saxon went to Pa. Furnace on visit, staid until Sunday 8 A. M. with family. J. Blair was there. Eating supper I asked Jos. why don't you use your arm? Says I can't it hurts. Took his right hand and lifted left arm up on table. We were playing in evening. He did not take part except at beginning. Retired at 9 P. M. Jos. groaned after laying an hour said his arm hurt so he could not sleep. I asked him if I should rub it. He said he would do it himself. Lizzie Saxon brought, I think, camphor and left it and the candle in his room. He groaned all night. We were up at 4 A. M. After breakfast he went home and I went home. Did not see him until evening. Saw him at evening in the church at Gepharts. Staid until service was over. Saw Henry Norris there. Saw him go part way out. Had Arthur on his arm and the other son by the hand. He passed me. I was playing with my sister's little boy. Heard of a disturbance after he passed me.

Cross Ex.—Told this story first to mother last Thursday evening. Told sister once and told her to keep it secret. Went over to Saxon's between sundown and dark. Went to bed at 9. Slept with Miss Saxon up stairs. There was a board partition between our room and Joe's. Joe did not complain until he went up stairs. About an hour after we heard him moan, we were awake. Was not awake all time, awoke several times, heard Josie moaning. Know he was not snoring. He made the fire, helped Saxon's boy feed stock. I occupied, front of church near the Pulpit. We both went home before breakfast. Did not get up on account of Joe's arm hurting. The little boys hid our clothes in the morning, not Joe.

Elizabeth Saxon.—I am daughter of Samuel Saxon. Joe Blair lived at our house last summer, was there Saturday before the Sunday this affair happened at the church. Sophia and Wm. Crust were at our house Saturday. During the night Sophia asked Joe what was the matter. He said his arm was sore. He took right hand to lift his arm on the table at supper. We played awhile and went to bed. After went to bed Sophia asked Joe, &c. I went and got camphor, &c. I did not hear him make any noise, slept till morning. I got up about daylight. Joe left our house early in morning. Saw him in the evening. He came up and helped my brother do the evening work. He sometimes complained before this. Saw him try to turn hand spring after the second show in Bellefonte.

Cross.—Joe was lively. Don't remember when he first complained. It never disabled him from work. He had been at work on this Saturday hauling wood.

John Reeser.—Live in Benner twp. On 15th of October last my brother and I were thrashing James Crust's crop. Hen. Lee was cutting sheafs for me. We did not thrash together any other grain. Joe Blair was there handing sheaves to Henry to cut. Joe did not use his left arm, he threw out the sheaves with his feet and threw them out with his right hand. After we stopped the machine I asked Joe if he could not throw them out better.

Cross.—Nothing matter with his hand that I saw. He stood a little higher then I. Did not see him use a fork. We thrashed 3 days, last day he could not come his arm was too sore

James Tibbens.—I was subpoenaed by Com. Live in Harris. Was acquainted with Joe Blair in his life time. The day he was plowing a clearing he could hardly plow he had such a sore arm. It was sometime in September, I saw his arm several times before this. On shoulder there was a small lump when he had his arm down, when he raised his arm it would disappear. He raised it with his right hand, saw it two or three times.

Cross.—Showed his arm in June and July, once back of Saxon's barn and once in our house. I think he had shown it before. Lump about the size of a hickory nut. Joe was a medium sized young man. I asked him to let me see it. I did not prescribe for him. He never showed it to me after the trouble in the church.

Henry Lee.—I and John Reeser thrashed Crust's crop October 10th last. Opened sheaves in the forenoon and part of the afternoon. Joe Blair handed sheaves to me. Did not notice how he handled them, they came awkwardly. He used his right hand and held left hand in shirt bosom.

Cross.—Did not see his hand. Did not notice nuckles skinned. We did not exchange places. We used steam thrasher.

James Crust.—Was present at the thrashing three days. J. Blair was there two first days, was not there third day. Saxon's son came in his place. Think Joe was cutting sheaves part of first day. Never had any conversation with him about his arm.

Cross.—Joe Blair at dinner with us. I noticed nothing peculiar. Don't know that I would have noticed if his arm had been disabled.

Chas Johnstonbaugh.—Live in Benner. I knew Blair. I saw him at Farm School one Sunday when there was preaching at the hollow school house. We got to talking about making hay. He said he tried to pitch but his arm was too sore, he could not lift a fork full. Sam Saxon told Joe he had better get on the wagon and build and Saxon would pitch.

Cross.—It was in hay making, 1873. I lived on a farm. We had not commenced. I am brother in law to H. Norris.

John Resides.—Live at Centre Furnace. Lived near Wm. Blair in the spring of 1872, about one half mile from him. I knew Joe. Don't know anything about his arm. When I was living there he came to our house one day and I noticed he sat leaning over. I asked him what was the matter with his back. He said it was sore, he sprained it at the mine bank. He staid there all night and Sunday forenoon. He was there Sunday night also. His back remained in this condition while I knew him. He had his hand on my shoulder when he went up to bed, he could probably have gone up alone. He husked corn one day at Moses Thompson's after the difficulty.

Cross.—I don't remember what time in month he husked corn—in November. I did not see him there. It was in 1872, the conversation about his back took place in summer some time I don't know whether he was working at that time. The small of his back was lame.

David Solt.—Live one mile west of Boalsburg. I knew Joe Blair. We moved the 26th March to the place we live at now. Previously we lived 8 miles west of Bellefonte in Harr is twp., a little over a mile from Wm. Blair. I was at Carris serenade, November 6th. It was Thursday between 8 and 9 P. M. I went with my brother, two Norrises and three Blairs. Joe Blair was one of the three. Blair drummed on a tin waiter with a bone and stick. I saw him try to turn a hand spring, he failed. Joe drummed on a waiter and I whistled on the way home. We kept a kind of a double time. Blair fell down and doubled the waiter up. Saw him up at our place Sunday after. He came afoot, staid until dinner time and went away afoot. Joe and two of my brothers were out in the barn wrestling.

Cross.—James and Conner were wrestling with Joe. The house is 10 or 15 rods from the barn. There was straw in the barn yard. Joe complained a little of his arm. He carried it down as usual. Joe beat with both hands. Staid at the serenade till we got through. It was starlight, not cloudy. Don't know whether it was moonlight.

Geo. Norris.—Am brother of Hen. Norris. I was at Carris serenade. The difficulty was 2 or 3 weeks before. Joe Blair beat a tin bucket around the house twice. He carried it with his left hand and beat with his right, he then got my waiter and beat on that and kept it until services were over. Saw Joe when we were husking in the field two or three days after. He husked with us one round and then left us. Joe had been at our house a good deal.

Evidence closed. The jury after being out about an hour returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

Com. vs. Wm. McClure and —— Walker—It appears that Wm. McClure, in company with some other young men and ladies, spent the evening at Mr. Walker's, near Reynolds' mill, in this borough, on February 1st, 1874; or in other words, they had an evening party. The party adjourned about 11 o'clock, P. M. Messrs. McClure and Walker, in company with some of their lady friends, passed by Bush's Arcade on their way home. Opposite to the entrance to the second floor of that building they observed a horse hitched to the post, with a sleigh attached. Being a little mischievous and anxious for a sleigh ride, as there had been little or no sleighing during the winter, the ladies were invited to get in the sleigh while the young men unhitched the horse.—They drove about sixty feet, when Daniel Malone, Esq., of Boggs township, emerged from the building in a fearful rage, which caused a regular stampede of the young folks and Daniel took possession of his horse without further trouble. A short time after, Daniel made information against McClure and Walker. A hearing was had before Justice Irwin, who held them to bail for their appearance at Court. Daniel alleged that he had lost a buffalo robe, and charged the defendants with taking it, for which he wanted pay; but they denied the charge and were able to prove that there was no robe in the sleigh when they came to it. They offered to pay the costs, however, but Daniel would not yield to this proposition. An indictment was sent into court, and the grand jury returned a true bill for malicious mischief. The young men stood their ground and were put upon their trial. The young ladies who were in company with them, came into court at the proper time. A jury was called, all those from town were stricken off, the vacant numbers being filled by our country cousins. Everything being in readiness, with District Attorney Potter and Fortney for the Commonwealth, Beaver and Hoy & Hale for Defendants.—The court house was well filled, and every one of the audience were anticipating fun ahead, when lo! the District Attorney arose from his seat and addressed the Court that the prosecution preferred to take a *nol pros*, which of course compels Malone to pay costs.—This was a sad disappointment, for it was understood that Daniel is a spry widower who was on a courting expedition on the night referred to, and the defendants proposed to make the case interesting. The moral of this is, that those who like to law should never go to court without a case.

Com. vs. Joseph Robison—The defendant in this case was charged by Annie M. Twiggs with an assault and battery with an attempt to commit an outrage upon her person. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Robison was a man of family, with children well grown up, and that Mrs. Twiggs was the wife of John Twiggs, who were the parents of one small child, all of whom live neighbors in Centre county, about half way between Powelton and Osceola. Mrs. Twiggs was called onto the stand and indicated by her language that she was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence. She testified that she lived with her husband who was a coal miner who worked in one of the Osceola mines. She said that Mr. Robison came to her house on Monday, December 1st, 1873, her husband being absent. She treated him to blackberry wine; before he left, that he made improper overtures to her, and desired to kiss her, which she resented, being a true woman to her husband. When her husband came home she informed him, who become somewhat agitated over the matter. He concluded to make no fuss about it and invited Mr. Robison to assist him to butcher his pigs. Mr. Robison accepted the invitation and did assist on the following Wednesday, also assisted on Thursday, and furnished a wagon to haul the pork to the Railroad. After Mr. Twiggs started with the pork, in company with Mr. Robison's son, she alleged that Mr. Robison came into the house and behaved in a very rude and improper manner, after which he left. She again informed her husband, Mr. Twiggs, who wrote to Mr. Robison to come and settle or he would get into trouble. Mr. Robison called on Mr. Twiggs, who immediately took him (Robison) by the throat, as he (Twiggs) alleged in his testimony, after which they agreed to compromise by Robison paying $300. Mr. Robison, in his own defence, there being no other witness on the part of the defence, stated that there had been some familiarities between him and Mrs. Twiggs. (Laughter.) That he had been there and she had treated him to blackberry wine on December 1st, 1873, but that he was only in the house ten or fifteen minutes at that time before he started to go. He admitted that there was some wooing, but didn't know which was the most intimate, him or her. (Great Laughter.) That he had taken his son and daughter, was there all day Tuesday and Wednesday and part of Thursday; that he went into Mrs. Twiggs' kitchen, where he found Mrs. Twiggs washing dishes. She immediately quit her work, wiped her hands and sat down upon his (Mr. Robison's) knee He said it was not long before he found that the time was fast approaching he should leave. (Roars of Laughter.) The defence produced two letters which Mrs. Twiggs admitted had been written by her to Mr. Robison, in which she offered to settle with him if he would pay her $100 January 1st, and $200 more April 1st, 1874, otherwise she would go to court. The letters were well written and indicated that she is a woman of some education. After the evidence closed, Beaver, on the part of the defence, commenced by saying that "Joseph of old was a Joseph still."—Fortney, on the part of the Commonwealth, took a different view of it, but the jury did not see it through his spectacles, and returned a verdict of "not guilty." Notwithstanding the jury returned this verdict, they must have thought that he transgressed a little, for they made him pay half the costs, and John Twiggs, the prosecutor, the other half. This was considered a righteous verdict by all who heard it.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Strauss.

This action was brought against the defendant by Paddie White of Bellefonte, assault and battery. It appeared to the Grand Jury that there was no cause of action and they ignored the bill. We learn that Paddie had been imbibing too freely of the ardent for some reason or other came in collision with the defendant and got the worst of the battle. Paddie now congratulates himself that he was the first to be sentenced by his Hon. Judge Orvis to pay costs in accordance with the return of the Grand Jury.

Commonwealth vs Geo. Zones.

The defendant is a boy about 15 years of age who was indicted for stealing a horse from David Weaver in Ferguson twp. He took the horse and went to Philipsburg where he sold it to Wm. Harper and took his note at 30 days for $100. Being unable to negotiate the note he returned it, and got the horse back. About this time Mr. Weaver put in his appearance and claimed the horse which was given up. The boy appeared in court and plead guilty to the change. He will be sent to the House of Refuge. It is fair to say however that he carries a favorable countenance and no doubt will mend his ways under proper instructors.

Commonwealth vs. Benjamin Fisher.

The defendant was indicted for stealing lard, etc., from Wm H. Harris in Walker twp. Plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a term of 4 months.

Commonwealth vs. Helen Smith.

The defendant is a colored woman who lately resided in Philipsburg. She was indicted for assault and battery—not guilty on account of insanity, will be sent to the State Lunatic assylum.

—The notorious copperhead politician, Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, must have left the Democratic party. At least he is delivering temperance lectures in that State.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

MONDAY.

SENATE.—The mistaken vote of Friday on the judicial salary bill was expunged, and the bill referred to the Finance Committee. A bill was introduced authorizing the formation of partnership associations. The bill contemplates the formation of firms upon the English limited-liability plan, and its advocates claim that it will enable capitalists to admit their employees to a share of the profits of their business based upon the amount of capital they are able to subscribe, without involving the risk of their ruin in case of failure.

HOUSE.—Little of interest transpired beyond the reconsideration of the vote by which it had agreed to the report of the conference committee on the Senate bill providing for the organization of private corporations. The bill was laid over. Bills have been introduced in both houses authorizing the improvement of the rafting channel of the Delaware river.

TUESDAY.

SENATE.—Almost the entire morning and afternoon sessions were occupied in a spirited discussion on the proposed commission for the purpose of examining and providing uniformity of the school books of the State. The bill was agreed to, and, with several amendments, laid over.

HOUSE.—After a short debate the Legislative apportionment bill passed first reading, and the Philadelphia city-debt increase measure was taken up on third reading and defeated, after it had appeared to be passed by a falsely recorded vote.

WEDNESDAY.

SENATE.—Mr. Fitch moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill establishing a State Board of Health was defeated, and had it laid over. The act providing for the submission of civil cases by agreement of the parties to a referee, was passed finally. Senators Anderson and Graham called up and consolidated the act repealing all laws requiring school boards to maintain separate schools for the exclusive education of colored children over six years of age, without regard to color, to attend the public schools, and passed the same to second reading. Mr. Anderson presented the remonstrance of citizens of Braddock borough against the repeal of the prohibitory law for that borough; also the petition of citizens of Braddock for the repeal of said law. Mr. Graham presented the remonstrance of the School Directors of the borough of Tarentum, Allegheny county, against the repeal of any prohibitory liquor law.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cross reported favorable the bill appropriating two thousand dollars to improve the Delaware river. Mr. Porter called up the Legislative Apportionment bill, and the House settled itself for an all-day job. All amendments were voted down by a strict party vote of 38 to 51. The House did not reach a vote on the bill until four o' clock, when it was passed to second reading by the same vote. Messrs. Stranahan and Little opposed, and Messrs. McCormick, Mitchell and Wolfe favored it.

THURSDAY.

SENATE.—In the Senate, after the routine of morning business, the long dead-lock on judicial nominations was broken, and the nominations, on motion of Mr. Rutan, were severally taken up and confirmed, except that of Mr. Ingham, for the Twenty-sixth district, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The vote on most of the nominations was 30 and 31, except Mr. McCandless, of Butler, who got 24. Mr. Chalfant made fight on the nomination of John M. Broomall, of Delaware, because he had, in some public speech, indulged in indiscriminate abuse of the Legislature; but he was confirmed, 24 to 1. There was no negative vote on any other nomination. At the afternoon session the Judiciary Committee reported strongly in favor of confirming Ingham, and he was accordingly confirmed by a vote of 25. The House amendments to the Centennial bill were taken up and concurred in, yeas 23, nays 5, which ends the struggle over that measure.

HOUSE.—The House this morning resumed consideration of the Apportionment bill, being on third reading. The Democrats made a stubborn fight on it, but were met promptly in their arguments, by Messrs. Newmyer, Webb, Mitchell and McCormick, who maintained the brunt of the discussion, and most ably, too. After a persistent refussal to amend the bill, except in one unimportant particular, it passed finally, yeas 53, nays 38. The bill, with the amendments, was immediately messaged over to the Senate, and the vote taken there, on concurring in the House amendments, was yeas 5, nays 24. This carries the bill to a Conference Committee, which will consist of Messrs. Rutan, Alexander and Wallace, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. McCullough, Webb and Heiges, on the part of the House. The bill will not probably come from the hands of this committee much before the final adjournment.

FRIDAY.

SENATE.—The Senate debated the supplement to the law regulating executions on railroads, which was passed. The act regulating the weight of bark was lost. The act relating to compulsory arbitrations passed. The act validating municipal assessments heretofore made, is still on the House calendar on first reading.

HOUSE.—The following bills passed first reading: An act relative to the accounts of county officers. An appropriation to the Allegheny Prison Society. The House then re considered the act punishing mercantile agencies for false representations, and put the bill on first reading for next Wednesday. Mr. Young reported a supplement to the act in relation to county rates and levies, prescribing a basis for the valuation of lands used for agricultural purposes. Both branches have adjourned till Monday evening.

—Now we see it stated that the reported cremation of a young man of the name of Opdyke in Philadelphia was a hoax gotten up by the *Press*. If this be so it was only the *Press's* way of turning things, instead of these ashhies being capable of producing lie it was the lie that produced the ashes.

Hack, Hack! Cough, Cough.

Cough is a symptom by which various diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs manifest themselves. But whether it arises from the irritation produced in the throat and larynx by taking cold, from an attack of Bronchitis, from incipient Consumption, or from various other causes, nothing will allay it more speedily nor cure it more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does not matter whether it be recent attack, or a lingering cough, the Discovery is in either case equally well adapted for its relief and permanent cure. In fact, it will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for the relief of a Cough, for unless this course is persued, serious and dangerous disease of the lungs is liable to result.

DOCTORS SOON LEARN ITS VALUE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1870.

DR. PIERCE.—For the past six months I have used your Golden Medical Discovery in my practice, and in that time I have tested its merits in severe coughs, both acute and chronic, in chronic disease of the throat, severe cases of bronchitis, general derangement of the system, constipated condition of the bowels, and wherever a thorough alterative has been indicated. In all cases I have found it to act gently yet thoroughly and effectually in removing the various diseased conditions, and bringing about a healthy action throughout the system.

Yours respectfully, H. L. HALL, M. D.

Grain and Flour Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.

BELLEFONTE, April 29 1874.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 [illegible]
Red wheat No. 1	1 45
Barley	90
Corn, ears	60
Shelled corn	60
Oats	65
Rye per bushel	40
Buckwheat per bushel	
Clover seed " "	4 75
Plaster ₱ ton	15 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.

Apples, dried, per lb	@5½
Peaches, dried, per lb	12½@15@17
Cherries, dried, per lb	5
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	20
Cheese per lb	10
Hams per lb	20
Bacon	
Sides	
Butter	25
Lard per lb	8
Eggs per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	8
Rags	2
Potatoes per bushel	75
Dried Beef	

Philadelphia Market Report.

Monday, May 4, 1874.

The flour market is less active, but there is no disposition to accept lower prices. About 1,200 barrels changed hands, including superline at $5.00a5.44; extra $5.87½a6.02; spring wheat extra family at $6.87½a7.50; winter wheat do. at $7.50a8.25; and fancy brands at $8.37½a10.25. 100 barrels Rye flour quoted at $5. In corn meal no sales.

In the Wheat market there is no improvement. Small sales red at $1.52a1.72; amber $1.78a1.82, and white at $1.80a1.90. Rye is offered from 98c. to $1. Corn is rather quiet. Sales of 2,000 bushels yellow at 84a89c. and white at 84a85. Oats are in fair request at 63a65c. for white and 61a62 for mixed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT DISCOVERY!

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE of IRON For the cure of weak stomach, general debility indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic,

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess: Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics, Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt or Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.
14 4t

THAT IRON IS VALUABLE AS A MEDICINE has long been known, but it is only since its preparation in the particular form of Peruvian Syrup that its full power over disease has been brought to light. Its effect in cases of dispepsia and debility is most salutary.

SATURATE A PIECE OF BREAD OF MEAT with gastric juice, and it will dissolve. This is digestion. Add to such a mixture a little alcohol, and it will not dissolve. This is indigestion.—Beware, then, of tinctures, or tonics, or decoctions containing spirituous liquors. Shun all rum "tonics," and rely solely on Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, the finest digestive invigorant known, and free from the fiery curse of Alcohol. 15-4w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE!

THREE NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1874.

AGNES WALLACE & SAM VILLA.

SENSATION COMEDY TROUPE!

GRAND BILL FOR TUESDAY NIGHT

The Operatic Burlesque of

CINDERELLA!

AGNES WALLACE as.....Prince Poppetti
SAM VILLA as.....Clorinda

Performance to commence with a delightful Farce in which HARRY WILSON, supported by the Farce Company, will appear.

☞ CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH NIGHT. ☜ PRICES AS USUAL.

☞ Reserved Seats for sale at F. P. Blair's Jewelry Store. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

18-1t T. E. LITCHFIELD, Ag't.

CAMPHORINE

The UNIVERSAL MEDICINE

For the Household.

TRY IT. PRICE PER BOTTLE 25 CENTS

REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor,
262 Greenwich, St. N. Y.

(For sale by all Druggists.) 17-4w

BILL-HEADS, BLANKS, PROGRAMMES, CARDS, ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS, &c.

NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Harman, Noll & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books will be settled by Harman & Noll.

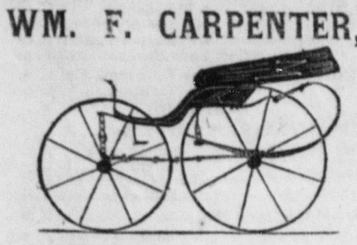
HARMAN, NOLL & Co.,
Milesburg, Apr, 14, '74. 16-3

NOTICE.—The Second Annual Meeting of the Milesburg Building and Loan Association, will be be held at their room in Milesburg, on Saturday, May 2, 1874, at 7 oclock, P. M.

FRANK E. TAYLOR,
16-2t Sec'y.

Carriages.

WM. F. CARPENTER,



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WAGONS,
BUGGIES,
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SLEDS, &c.,

BISHOP STEET, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
6-12-1y.

S. A. McQUISTION

MANUFACTURER OF
Buggies, Carriages,
Wagons, Sle.ghs, &c.,

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!

SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE, PA. 5-4-1y

Miscellaneous.

CRUMBS
Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence OF Are better because they give a finer gloss than any other polish
COMFORT
Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used

CRUMBS
Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. OF Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or
COMFORT
carpets.
Has do disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS
Are put up in neat style and in form more convenient for use than any other polish. OF In each box are 12 sticks, 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste saved.
COMFORT
Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents worth of the older polishes.

CRUMBS
Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition. OF In connection with several of the best of the old stove polishes
COMFORT

BUY CRUMBS OF COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or procure them for you; if not, one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station and we will send you 10 boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,
115 North Front St., Philad'a.
143 Chambers St., New York.
43 Broad St., Boston. [44-6m-e-o-m

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES!

YOU CAN BUY THE

BEST
AND
CHEAPEST
GROCERIES
PROVISIONS,
TEAS,
SPICES,

and all other goods in that line of

SECHLER & CO

We keep a large stock, great variety and good goods, and deal only in what belongs to the REGULAR GROCERY BUSINESS]

We are the only

STRICTLY GROCERY HOUSE

IN CENTRE COUNTY

We take all kinds of country produce, and GUARANTEE POSITIVELY to do better with you on GROCERIES and all other goods in our line than you can do with any other store. CALL AND SEE US.

SECHLER & CO.

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.
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FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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OUR NEW PLATFORM.

ONE PRICE MARKED IN FIGURES AND NO DEVIATION

LOWER RATES NO MORE LONG CREDITS ENTAILING LOSSES BUT PRICES BASED UPON CASH PAYMENTS.

GREAT ADVANTAGES. PRICES ALL LOWERED JUDGES OR NOT—ALL BUY ALIKE TIME SAVED IN BEING SUITED

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR CASH RETURNED, EXCEPT FOR GOODS MADE TO ORDER WHICH WILL BE EXCHANGED

FINEST CLOTHING IN QUALITY OF MATERIALS IN STYLE OF CUT IN MANNER OF FINISH IN REASONABLENESS OF PRICE

WE INVITE LARGE GENTLEMEN, SMALL GENTLEMEN, BIG AND LITTLE BOYS.

FINE FURNISHING GOODS WHITE SHIRTS A SPECIALTY.

SAMPLES OF MATERIALS WITH DIAGRAMS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT, SENT ON APPLICATION.

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FINEST CLOTHING HOUSE
818 & 820 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN I. RANKIN'S AGENCY.

To THE PUBLIC.—We are pleased to announce, that the companies represented at this agency have made satisfactory progress during the past year, and will continue to afford reliable insurance at standard rates. We express our acknowledgements for the patronage we have enjoyed, and solicit its continuance, assuring the public prompt and honorable payment of losses, an object of much more importance than LOW RATES, CHEAP INSURANCE and WORTHLESS policies

THE LARGEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL AGENCY IN BELLEFONTE.

JOHN I. RANKIN, Agent,
Office—"National Bank Building,"
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GOLD PENS & PENCILS.

POCKET KNIVES. JAS. WELCH & CO., PICTURE FRAMES.
NEXT DOOR TO FIRST NAT. BANK,
DEALERS IN
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

EXCELLENT CIGARS.

E. JOSEPH & BRO., FANCY GOODS, &c.

DON'T OVERLOOK! DON'T OVERLOOK!

E. JOSEPH & BRO'S

NEW STOCK HAS JUST ARRIVED!

A Large Lot of BROWN MUSLIN, per yard, fine, at	10 cts
A very good BLEACHED MUSLIN at	12½ cts
A good Lancaster GINGAM at	12½ cts
3 spools of GOOD COTTON at	10 cts
1 DOZ. Largest CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON at	75 cts
3 pair LADIES' WHITE HOSE at	25 cts
4 pair MEN'S HALF HOSE at	25 cts
1 Box Cloth-faced PAPER COLLARS, very good, at	20 c's
2 Gents White Linen HANDKERCHIEFS at	25 cts
10 Pieces of TOILET SOAP at	25 cts
Ladies' English White COTTON HOSE, per pair	25 cts
2 Large Pure LINEN TOWELS at	25 cts
White Striped MARSEILLES for Dresses, per yard	18 cts
1 DOZ. 1¼ yards long LINEN SHOE STRINGS at	5 cts

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS IN BLACK ALPACCAS,

We can give great bargains in these goods—have them at 25 cents and up.

WE HAVE REDUCED A FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS to 15 cts. To CLOSE THEM OUT.

A Large Assortment of Table Linen and Napkins very Cheap.

RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGING,
LADIES' TIES,
WHITE ROUCHES & LACES.

A specialty is made of all kinds of
WHITE GOODS!
and a large assortment kept constantly on hand, at astonishing Low Prices.

Also, a large assortment of SPRING SHAWLS, BLACK THIBIT SHAWLS, SHIRTS AND SHIRT FRONTS very cheap. The finest stock in town, of IMITATION and REAL HAIR GOODS, Window COTTON LACE, the best assortment ever brought to Bellefonte—cheap, from 17 cents up.
Also, White Honey Comb Quilts at $1.10.

We also keep the finest kind of
Jewelry, Watches & Spectacles!
OF MASON & HAMLIN'S PARLOR ORGANS we have THREE GOOD ONES on hand which WE WILL SELL AT COST PRICES.

17 tf E. JOSEPH & BRO.

FRYBERGER & MORAN, GROCERIES, &c.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

FRYBERGER & MORAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FINE AND HEAVY GROCERIES!
(HUMES' BLOCK, ONE DOOR NORTH OF POST OFFICE,)
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL SUPPLY OF
HEAVY AND FINE GROCERIES,
WOOD AND WILDOW-WARE, CONFECTIONERY,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

Which we offer to the public at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS IN SEASON!

We respectfully request all persons in need of anything in our line, to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsew here. It will be a pleasure to us to show our goods, feeling confident that they will bear inspection, and that you will be satisfied that it will pay you to make your purchases of us. Goods delivered free of charge, in Bellefonte and vicinity.

The best brands of
HAMS, SIDES, DRIED BEEF, BEEF TONGUES, BREAKFAST BACON
constantly on hand.

17-tf FRYBERGER & MORAN.

Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,
NO. 2, BUSH ARCADE,
HIGH STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.,
Has just received a large invoice of
Spring Goods!
consisting of the best assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
ever brought to Bellefonte.
Also, a large assortment of
CARPETS
LOWEST CASH PRICES!

Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.
5-12-tf

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BOOK BINDERY
Chas. Knott,
BINDER FOR
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Orders Addressed to
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will receive prompt attention.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Plan Music and every other kind of publications,
BOUND IN ANY STYLE.

Constitutions, By-Laws and Pamphlet Work
BOUND IN EVERY STYLE.

All work warranted to be done in the best possible manner.

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v5n42-1y

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WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND the most complete assortment of

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS

To be found outside of Philadelphia, which we offer to the public at

LESS THAN

WHOLESALE PRICES

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Form No. 15—EXECUTIONS	"	40
Form No. 16—WARRANTS	"	40

NOTES.

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Form No. 22—EXEMPTION	"	40
Form No. 23—PROMISORY	"	40

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ALSO ALL KINDS OF

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BEELLFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agricultural.

☞ NOTE.—We earnestly desire that this department of our paper shall be made as useful as possible to our Agricultural friends, and therefore extend a cordial invitation to all parties interested, to favor us with contributions. Individuals who have made useful experiments and yet do not feel competent to write them out in form for publication, if they will favor us with the results we will take pleasure in putting them in proper shape.

For the REPUBLICAN

Cultivation of Mangel-Wurzel.

MESSRS EDITORS:—As the cultivation of most crops is now attracting some attention from farmers and others. I have collected some facts which I desire you to publish, concerning the cultivation of mangolds or mangel-wurzel. In the *American Agriculturist* for May 1872 I find the following: Another years experience makes us confident that the recommendation to your mangolds, beets, and rutabaga turnips by transplanting are worthy of adoption. The great labor of growing these crops is confined to their care while young. Single plant should be left finely from 12 to 15 inches apart in the rows. By the ordinary process not only these plants but the great number that grow between them, must be carefully weeded and cultivated. By the transplanting process the plants are grown in a seed bed where they are all preserved to repay the cost of their care. The seed is sown early in May, and while these plants are growing to the proper size for transplanting, the harrow is keeping the field free from weeds at a very cheap rate, and the setting out will require less labor and cost less money than would a single one of the three hand-hoeings required in the other system. The transplanting is done late in June or early in July, according to the state of the plants in the seed-bed. As the plants are pulled the top is cut off and the leaves shortened to four or six inches. The planting is done by means of a dibble or sharp stick to make holes in the ground large enough to admit the roots. Furthermore the plant is benefitted rather than injured by being removed and trimmed, all the imperfectly developed plants are rejected and the final result will be a much better crop than can be grown in any other way. In the same volume for June 1872, I find the following remarks by Geo. E. Warring of Ogden Farm, Rhode Island. The lateness of the season will have crowded together all manner of farm work, and will in many cases have induced the planting of smaller fields of mangolds or mangel-wurzel than would have been planted under more favorable circumstances. It may not be too late to remedy the defect in many cases where the seed has been sown in the usual way. There will be at least five times as many plants as can be allowed to grow. Every one of the extra plants may be made useful by being transplanted into well prepared rich land and a good crop may be attained, if the transplanting is postponed even until after an early hay harvest, though as all transplanting is the most successful when done in damp or wet weather, odd hay days may be devoted to the work in the intervals of hay making. The land in which the plants are to be set should be thoroughly fine, thoroughly clean, and thoroughly manured. When the plants are three fourths of an inch to one inch in diameter they may be drawn from the seed-bed, trimmed of their upper leaves and tap roots and set out in rows one foot apart and two and one half to three feet between the row, or room for a cultivator to pass. Their subsequent cultivation is the same as though they had grown from the seed where they stand. In the same journal for July 1873 I find the following written by Joseph Harris Merton, from New York. This year, 1872, my mangel-wurzel were an even-er, and on the whole a heavier crop than last year, although the season was so dry that they apparently got very little benefit from the manure put in the ridges. I say apparently, because the manure seemed this fall to have lain at the bottom of the ridge undecomposed and unappropriated, but, in point of fact I have no doubt that the mangels would not have been half as good if the land had not have been manured. I think there was over *one thousand* bushels per acre. On part of the land we put no manure in the ridges, but sowed 300 lbs. per acre of the Manhattan Fertilizer Co's superphosphate broadcast and ridged it in. I think the mangels were nearly if not quite as good as where manure was used. I ought to say however that all the land had been top-dressed with manure a year or two previous. In our dry climate so far as my experience goes mangels are the best root for us to raise for late winter or spring feeding. They will stand the drouth better than the sweet turnips, are seldom if ever effected by insects or mildew. They will produce more per acre, are more nutritious, can be kept longer, and do not impart any unpleasant flavor to milk or butter. Pigs too, are remarkably fond of them, cooked with corn meal they will fatten pigs rapidly. As the season for this year is growing quite late I would suggest to those who contemplate growing a crop of mangels this year, that they shall prepare seed beds at once and sow their seed. It takes six pounds for an acre of plants which can be procured of any seedsman at 60 cts. per pound. The long red mangel will produce the largest crop but the soil must be deep. I would recommend the yellow globe for shallow soil although both varieties have been successfully raised in Bellefonte. A. S. Valentine has been very successful in raising the long red. Some of the largest raised by me weighed eleven pounds. M. C. Dale, of Harris twp., recommends to soak the seed ten days before planting. Jno. S. Foster, of the same twp., thinks five days plenty of time to soak the seed. When seed are to be sown in a seed bed I would recommend three or four days as being sufficient to soak the seed in tepid rain water, for if the weather should get dry it will be an easy matter to water the bed in the summer. There is no doubt in my mind that as soon as farmers become advised of the value of this crop by experience, there will be no scarcity of the article for home consumption or for those who wish to buy. They can be raised for three cents per bushel or thirty dollars per acre of 1000 bushels, which will readily sell for ten cents per bushel or $100 per acre, showing a net profit of $70. I don't believe that there is anyother crop raised in Centre County that will yield so large a profit, for so little expense and trouble.

Yours Respectfully,
WM. SHORTLIDGE.

P. S.—Since writing the forgoing, Christain Dale, Esq., has informed me that he prepares his ground for mangels as soon in the spring as the weather will admit. He prepares the rows and plants the seed after soaking it. After the seed is planted he passes a hand roller over each row to pack the earth to the seed. He also plants a seed bed, in case the seed in the rows should fail he will have a supply of plants from the seed bed. Some growers drill the seed in the rows. After the plants get started they cut out the surplus with a hoe.

Agricultural Progress.

It is a common remark that agriculture has not kept pace, in the march of improvement, with manufactures and the mechanic arts. It is true that the farmer's life is so issolated that he comes less in contact with his fellow men than do the manufacturer and mechanic, and therefore, feels less of the spirit of emulation, but while at work in the solitary field he keeps 'a terrible thinking,' and the result is a slow, but sure progress. The advance in agriculture is not so spasmodic as in manufactures, but is more steady, and the goal of life is not won by flighty jumps, but by steady and strong efforts. The retrospect of one year seldom shows any great progress in agriculture; but the retrospect of a hundred years from that proves that this art, which is the foundation of all arts, keeps abreast in its development with other industrial pursuits.—N. Y. *Times*.

ONE of the most prominent facts brought out by the discussions at the late Illinois Horticultural Society's meetings was that hogs that are permitted to run in an orchard and pick up the fallen fruit were not liable to suffer from the cholera. Some very remarkable cases were mentioned where hogs that had the run of the orchard escaped and remained healthy, while those in a field, separated from the others, only by a rail fence with the same kind of feed and water, suffered badly. This is worthy of a trial, especially as the insects do far less damage to the fruit in orchards where hogs are kept. The orchard should be fenced off by itself, so as to be used for a pig pasture during the summer.

CHANGE OF SEED.—The *American Agriculturist* answers a correspondent by saying: 'With all other grains than corn, a change of seed now and then is considered advisable. Potatoes are especially improved by a change procured from a different locality and soil. But corn has not generally been found to deteriorate by long planting; on the other hand, there are many farmers who are now planting seed produced from the corn their fathers planted a generation ago. Running out of the corn is more likely to be the result of impoverished soil, and the best method of improvement would probably be a crop of clover upon the land, to be plowed under, or some substantial fertilizer.

Attorneys and Agents.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

D. G. BUSH.....GEO. M. YOCUM.
BUSH & YOCUM, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to them, with promptness. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, in Mrs. Irwin's stone building. v6n1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

E. BLANCHALD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

ADAM HOY. JAMES T. HALE
HOY & HALE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend to all business submitted to them with promptness and dispatch. Special attention given to Orphans Court Practise and Collections. Remittances promptly made. v6n1-1y

ISAAC LYTLE, Attorney-at-Law, Office wth Wilson & Hutchison, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

J. J. LINGLE, Attorney at Law Osceola, Clearfield County, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Clearfield and Centre Counties. 5-6-1y.

N. M ALLISTER.....JAMES A. BEAVER.
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER, Attorneys-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.
ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public, & Military Claim Agent will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care. Office in basement of new Building of the Firit National Bank. v6n1-1y.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE. Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 6-13-tf

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on north side of Diamond. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

Dr. Tipple's Specific Liniment

Is a certain and positive cure for WOUNDS, BRUISES, STRAINS, BURNS, CHILBLAIN'S AND ESPECIALLY OLD SORES AND OLD ULCERS OF LONG STANDING which it is guaranteed to cure. It will also cure all

EXTERNAL DISEASES

of the horse and other domestic animals. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle,
DR. R. D. TIPPLE,
26 6m Bellefonte, Pa

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.
F. P. GREEN
DRUGGIST,
BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE,
Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

Auctioneer.

ROBERT GOHEEN
AUCTIONEER,
Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

PETER MAYES,
AUCTIONEER,
Will cry all sales entrusted to his care with promptness.
TERMS REASONABLE.
Address Bellefonte, Pa., or call personally at building of Isaac Haupt, near the Railroad depot. 6-14-tf

Executors & Adm'rs Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John S. Swartz, late of Walker township, deceased, were granted to the undersigned April 14, 1874, who requests all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate to present them at once daly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN T. STITZER, Adm'r,
16-6t* Howard, Pa.

3 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED in each county for the Spring and Summer. $150 PER MONTH. Send for circulars which give full particulars. ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa. 15-4t

$15,000.

The Tyrone Gas and Water Comp'y want Fifteen Thousand Dollars on First Mortgage Bonds bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Parties desiring to invest in a safe investment would do well to call soon.
C. GUYER,
Tyrone, Pa., Apr. 1, '74-15-3m President.

Miscellaneous.

THE OREAD
OF
Mt. Carroll Seminary,

IS one of the BEST EDUCATIONAL PERIODICALS that comes to our table. As an exponent of one of the first Institutions in the West, it should be in the hands of every family where there is a daughter to educate. Let every one who would select an Institution to patronize, send a three cent stamp and receive a sample copy of the "OREAD" and a large, HANDSOME LITHOGRAPH of the SEMINARY AND GROUNDS free. ADDRESS, PRINCIPAL Mt. CARROLL SEMINARY, CARROLL Co., Ill. 10-1y

Philadelphia Advertisements

W. H. LOYD, WILSON LOYD
W. H. LOYD & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 36 South 3d St., Philadelphia.
COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Prices. 15—1y

CHAS. CAMBLOS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 38 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER, & C.,
☞ Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission.
☞ Particular attention given to Investments. 48-1y

PHILADELPHIA
Surgeons' Bandage Institute,
14 NORTH NINTH STREET.

NOTICE, second truss store above Market. B. C. EVERETT'S Patent Graduating Pressure Truss has cured rupture of 58 years' standing Elastic Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Anus Bandages, Suspensories, Crutches, Deformity Instruments. 40 years' experience. Lady attendant. 5-45-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,
FOURTH ST.,
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

Furniture.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!
JOHN BRACHBILL,
Manufacturer and dealer in
FURNITURE
SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,
HAS COMPLETED HIS ELEGANT
NEW STORE
And has now on hand the best assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will always be found at low prices. v6n10-tf

FURNITURE WAREROOM.
HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,
of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.
UNDERTAKER.
Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.
v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

Tobacco and Segars.

NATIONAL TOBACCO STORE,
IN BASEMENT OF THE NEW FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
Bellefonte, Pa.,
R. C. CHEESMAN,
PROPRIETOR,
Keeps constantly on hand, the very best assortment of
CHOICE CIGARS,
TOBACCO
of all brands and qualities,
PIPES, SNUFF,
AND ALL KINDS OF SMOKERS' FINDINGS
☞ The proprietor cordially invites his old friends and the public generally to give him a call. 6-4-1y

THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Deobstruent known to the medical world is
JURUBEBA.
It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price $1 bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., N. Y 17-4t

Insurance.

JOSEPH A. RANKIN, Continues to insure Real and Personal Property in the following Companies, viz: Lycoming Fire Insurance Company of Muncy Pa., Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia Pa., German Insurance Company of Erie Pa., Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh Pa., Columbia Insurance Company of Columbia Pa., and National Insurance Company of Hartford City. Office opposite the Presbyterian Church. v-5-no-2-1-y.

Foundries.

MILESBURG FOUNDRY.
CASTINGS AND MACHINERY OF ALL kinds made and fitted up in the best style
Thimble SKEINS
of the last improved style, Wholesale or Retail.
Turbine Water Wheels, Engines, &c.,
made to order. [5-17-1y] M. M. FAXON.

LOGAN FOUNDRY
NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT
BELLEFONTE, PA.
It is with pleasure I inform the people Centre and the adjoining counties, that I am now prepared to make
HOUSE CASTINGS,
such as Sash Weights, Cellar Window Grates &c., of all sizes.
Grist & Sawmill Castings, Sled
Soles of all kinds, Plows, Plow Shares. I also manufacture the
IMPROVED WORTZ PLOW.
Also, Egg Stoves, Stove Castings, Oven Doors and Grates, Coal Grates for Pavements, Water Pipes, Wagon Boxes, together with every
VARIETY OF CASTINGS,
kept constantly on hand, or made to order. All orders filled promptly. Give me a call. Don t forget the place, near the Railroad Depot, Bellefonte.
v6n1-1y. GEO. A. BAYARD

W. P. DUNCAN,
BELLEFONTE PA.
FOUNDER & MACHINIST
MANUFACTURER OF
Steam Engines,
HOUSTON'S WATER WHEELS.
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
Mill Machinery.
v2n46-1y.

Lumber etc.

TO BUILDERS!
HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for
WHITE & YELLOW PINE,
OAK
HEMLOCK LUMBER.
Also, for
SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH AND PALINGS.
W. M. HOLMES,
Post Office Address, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa. 3-37 tf

BELLEFONTE
CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,
(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)
BELLEFONTE
Manufactures and keeps always on hand
WHITE AND YELLOW
PINE FLOORING,
Weather boarding, of various styles,
Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every Description,
and Brackets of all sizes made to order.
Having a
BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER
Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from
THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER
Orders from
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.
BELLEFONTE CAR MAN'G CO.
5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre Co., Pa.

Watches.

WATCHMAKER!

THE undersigned adopts this method of informing his friends and the people of Centre Co., that he is now located in the room adjoining the store of Harper Bros., on Spring St., where he is prepared to make and repair watches. He is solicitous of business and guarantees complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work. Clocks watches and jewelry repaired upon the shortest notice. F. C. RICHARD.
v6n28-tf.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Phila.			12.55 p. m
"	"	" Harrisb'g	5.05 p. m
"	"	" Williamsp't	9.20 p. m
"	"	" Emporium	2.15 a. m
"	"	arr. at Buffa'o	8.50 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia			10.20 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	3.05 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	7.30 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	8.40 a. m
"	"	Renovo	10.05 a. m
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.20 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia,			8.00 a. m
"	"	" Harrisburg	1.30 p. m
"	"	" Williamsport	6.20 p. m
"	"	arr. at Lock Haven	7.35 p. m
RENOVO ACCOM leaves Harrisb'g			8.25 a. m
"	"	arr. Williamsport,	12.55 p. m

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Buffalo,			3.25 p. m
"	"	" Emporium	9.05 p. m
"	"	" Williamsp't	1.10 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisb'g	4.50 a. m
"	"	" Philadelphia	9.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie			11.20 a. m
"	"	" Renovo	8.40 p. m
"	"	" Lock Haven	9.55 p. m
"	"	" Williamsp't	11.10 p. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburg	2.05 a. m
"	"	arr. at Phila	8.00 a. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven			7.55 a. m
"	"	" Williamsp't	9.30 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburg	1.05 p. m
"	"	arr. at Philadelphia	5.50 p. m
HARRISBURG ACCOM. leaves Williamsport			4.00 p. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburg	10.50 p. m
"	"	" Philadelphia	2.50 a. m

Bald Eagle Mail, Eastward. Leaves Lock Haven 12.20 p. m arrives at Williamsport 1.30 p. m.

Bald Eagle Mail westward Leaves Williamsport 1.55 p. m. arrives at Lock Haven 3.10.

Mail East connect east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north, and at Harrisburg with N. C. R. W. trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	5 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 29	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 57	12 38	4 39
Honey Creek	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 50 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 6 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p. m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	Mls.	Mail. A.M.	Exp. P.M.
Leave Tyrone	0	9 20	6 50
East Tyrone	1	9 27	6 57
Bald Eagle	5	9 38	7 07
Hannah	10	9 54	7 21
Port Matilda	14	10 03	7 30
Martha	17	10 13	7 39
Julian	21	10 26	7 51
Unionville	26	10 40	8 05
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	10 10	8 15
Milesburg	31	10 55	8 20
Arrive Bellefonte	33	11 09	8 29
Leave Bellefonte	33	11 14	8 32
Milesburg	31	11 20	8 45
Curtin	34	11 30	8 55
Mount Eagle	37	11 36	9 01
Howard	40	11 45	9 10
Eagleville	44	11 58	9 23
Beech Creek	46	12 03	9 28
Mill Hall	51	12 16	9 41
Flemington	52	12 20	9 45
Lock Haven Intersection	54	12 25	9 50
Arrive Lock Haven	55	12 30	10 00

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 45	3 05	
Lock Haven Intersection	1	9 50	3 10	
Flemington	3	9 55	3 15	
Mill Hall	4	9 58	3 19	
Beech Creek	9	10 12	3 33	
Eagleville	11	10 17	3 38	
Howard	15	10 30	3 51	
Mount Eagle	18	10 39	4 00	
Curtin	21	10 46	4 03	
Milesburg	24	10 55	4 16	
Arrive Bellefonte	26		4 27	
Leave Bellefonte	26		4 20	
Milesburg	24	11 20	4 55	
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 25	4 44	
Unionville	29	11 28	4 57	
Julian	34	11 50	5 09	
Martha	37	12 01	5 20	
Port Matilda	41	12 10	5 28	
Hannah	45	12 19	5 53	
Bald Eagle	50	12 33	5 58	
East Tyrone	54	12 43	6 03	
Arrive Tyrone	55	12 50	6 10	

Insurance.

OLDEST STOCK COMPANY
IN AMERICA!
OVER
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS
PAID TO SUFFERERS
IN 80 YEARS!!
JNO. I. RANKIN, Ag't.
11-3m BELLEFONTE, PA.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS, *an importan invention.* It retains the Rupture at all times and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and it kept on night and day, effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, when ordered by letter sent to The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses: too unusual; they slip off too frequently.
5-15-1y-eow

GO TO THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

JOB PRINTING.

Miscellany.

A Naughty Philadelphia Girl.

A young girl of Philadelphia, who is now on her travels, went to Westminister, and condescended to admire the great abbey. With admiration came the desire of possession. The whole abbey was too large to be removed, so she quietly took a penknife from her pocket and cut off a piece of the chair of Edward the Confessor! She was arrested, and as she was very pretty, they let her off with five hundred dollars—the price would have been higher if she had been plainer. Not content with this, she serenely journeyed to Dresden, in search of new world to conquor. While visiting a church there, she attempted to possess herself of some flowers from a shrine. In pulling them off she overturned the image of the Virgin to the horror of the custodians of the church. For this pleasing freak her father paid $2,500. Her beauty probably made the fine small on this occasion also; but fancy the panic of that family if she had had red hair and been freckled! And if she had been a forbidden female at uncertain age, I dare not dwell on the financial crisis that must certainly ensued.—*Correspondence Boston Transcript.*

HERE is a story of an English nobleman, as told by the 'Man About Town' in the *Sporting Gazette*: 'The Duke' he says, 'was in church, when a collection was announced for some charitable object. The plate began to go round, and the duke carefully took out a florin, which he laid in the pew before him ready for transfer to the plate. Beside him sat a little snob, who noticed the action imitated it by ostentatiously laying a sovereign alongside the ducal florin. This was too much for his grace, who pulled out another florin which he laid by the side of the first. The little snob followed suit by laying another sovereign beside the first. His grace quietly added a third florin, which was capped by third sovereign on the part of the little snob. Out came the fourth to swell the duke's donation, then the little snob triumphantly laid three sovereigns at once upon the board. The duke, not to be beaten, produced three florins. Just at this moment the plate arrived. The little snob took up his handful of sovereigns and ostentatiously rattled them into the plate then turned defiantly toward his rival, as who should say, 'I think that takes shine out of you.' Fancy his chagrin when the duke, with a smile, put one florin on the plate and quietly swept the remaining six back into his pocket. His grace used to chuckle when he told that story.

RAYSCRAPS.

A CITIZEN of Delta, Iowa, wrote to the Postmaster General:

"If you don't send some one to run this 'ere post offus purty soon it'll be throwd in the river, for I'm going off on a bear hunt and can't fool any more.

A MEMBER of Congress lately rose in his place, and solemnly declared:

'Mr. Speaker, I cannot sit still here and keep silence without rising and saying a few words.'

WHY is a thief your only true philosopher? Because he regards everything from an abstract point of view, is opposed to all notions of protection, and is open to conviction.

THE Massachusetts Legislature talks of a law prohibiting the catching of trout less than three inches in length. When anglers feel a bite, will they have to wade in and measure the trout before they land it?

A LANCASTER, PA., man who is a veteran member of a lodge, says that while leaves may have their time to fall, the curtain lecture season lasts from January 1st to December 31st, with no postponement on account of the weather.

'BREAKFAST for ninety-nine,' said a waiter to a verdant clerk at a hotel not long ago.

'Thunder!' said the clerk; 'we can't do it.'

The waiter explained that ninety-nine was the number of the room.

IN Marysville, Cal., the other day, a Newfoundland dog walked into a market, dropped a ten cent piece out of his mouth, and walked off with a whole salmon. The butcher says some folks may call that dog intelligent, but he thinks that a dog that can't distinguish between a ten-cent slice and a $5 fish hasn't got even common sense.

ONE of the irrepressible bores who profess to know every literary man in London, met a well known writer for the press the other day, and claimed acquaintanceship. 'We supped together one night last Christmas,' said he; 'if you remember there was a stuffed turkey. I remember the turkey very well, but I cannot say that I remember you,' was the cutting reply.

AMONG the later obituaries, the following will not take a very distant back seat:

Oh! bury Bartholomew out in the woods.
In a beautiful hole in the ground,
Where the bumble-bees buzz and the woodpeckers sing,
And the straddle-bugs tumble around;
So that in winter, when the snow and the slush
Have covered his last little bed,
His brother Artemus can go out with Jane
And visit the place with his sled.

GEORGE SELWYN, a friend of old Lord Holland, had a morbid love of seeing executions, deathbeds, and dead bodies. When Lord Holland lay dying he said to his attendant: 'If Mr. Selwyn calls to-morrow, be sure to admit him, for if I am alive I shall be glad to see him, but if I'm dead he will be delighted to see me!'

A BOSTON merchant having advertised for a porter, was called on the next day by a stalwart Yankee, who said:

'I say, Boss, be you the man what advertised for a porter?'

'Yes,' sternly replied the merchant, 'and I expressly stated that all applications must be made by mail.'

'Jest so, boss' responded the Yankee, 'and ef I aint a male I'd be obleeged to you to tell me what I am!'

He got the situation.

TWO INSCRIPTIONS.—The *Northern Border* says that a graveyard near Bangor has a monument bearing the following inscriptions, the first verse of which was written by the wife before her death, and the second by the husband after he had married again:

"Weep not for me, my dearest dear,
I am not dead, but sleeping here;
Repent, my love, before you die,
For you must come and sleep with I."

"I will not weep, my dearest life,
For I have got another wife;
I cannot come and sleep with thee,
For I must go and sleep with she.'

Wear a Smile.

Which will you do—smile and make others happy, or be crabbed and make every body around you miserable? You can live as it were among beautiful flowers and singing birds, or in the mire, surrounded by fogs and frogs. The amount of happiness you can produce is incalculable if you will show a smiling face and a kind heart, and speak pleasant words; with a frettul disposition, you can make a number of persons wretched almost beyond endurance, let joy beam in your eyes, and love glow in your face. There are few so great as that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed, and you may feel it at night when you rise, and through the day when about your daily business.

A smile! who will refuse a smile,
The sorrowing breast to cheer,
And turn to love the heart of guile
And check the falling tear?
A pleasant smile for every face,
Oh, 'tis a blessed thing!
It will the lines of care erase,
And those of beauty bring.

A Scene from Life.

A young man entered the barroom of a village tavern, and called for a drink. 'No,' said the landlord, 'you had dilerium tremons once and I cannot sell you any more.' He stepped aside to make room for a couple of young men who had just entered, and the landlord waited upon them very politely. The other had stood by silently and sullen, and when they had finished he walked up to the landlord and thus addressed him: 'Six years ago, at their age I stood where those young men now are. I was a man with fair prospects. Now at the age of twenty-eight I am a wreck, body and mind. You led me to drink. In this room I formed the habit that has been my ruin. Now, sell me a few glasses more, and your work will be done! I shall soon be out of the way; there is no hope for me. But they can be saved. Do not sell it to them. Sell to me and the world will be rid of me; but for heaven's sake sell no more to them!' The landlord listened pale and trembling. Setting down his decanter he exclaimed: 'God help me, this is the last drop I will ever sell to any one!' And he kept his word.

THERE lived some fifty years or so ago, a set of table-talkers, who were frequently asked to dine because of their lively conversational powers. Now if this be in any of you, never waste it in mere pleasantries, but say something worth saying, and aim at the highest results. Remember Jesus was a mighty table-talker, as the evangelists took care to note.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED--1000 AGENTS

to sell a new and useful invention for slitting and looping rags, for carpet and cutting button-holes can unite five times the amount of rags in the same length of time than can be do by hand. NO THREAD USED. Any child can use it. It is the greatest novelty of the day. Patented by L. C. Palmer, and will be sent to any one, with instructions for using same, on receipt of $1,50. State and County rights for sale. Great inducements to Agents. Address, L. C. PALMER, & Co, v3n43-tf Bellefonte, Centre Co, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Boots and Shoes.

JOHN POWERS,

The most fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker in the County.

LATEST STYLES ALWAYS on HAND

Guarantees to sell the Cheapest and best in Centre county.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE MANUFACTURE OF

GENTS'

FINE BOOTS & GAITERS,

HIGH STREET,

Opposite BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, Pa

16-6m

LOUIS DOLL,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,

HIGH St., NEXT DOOR TO FELTY'S NEW BUILDING,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has removed his Store from Felty's building to a new building erected expressly for his own use adjoining his old stand, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.

Repairing neatly and promptly attended to.

5-29-1y

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

AT THE

BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE

No. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.

PRICES LESS THAN AT ANY OTHER SHOE STORE IN CENTRE COUNTY.

TEA & COFFEE!

Of the finest quality at LOWEST PRICES.

CALL AND SEE US.

NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PA

6-1-tf.

E. GRAHAM & SON,

Dealers in

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

Best quality

Buenos Ayres Sole Leather

ALWAYS ON HAND

FRENCH, GERMAN AND COUNTRY KIP AND CALF SKINS.

Call and examine our stock, and be convinced that we are selling better and cheaper stock than any other firm in the county.

E. GRAHAM & SON,

41-6m Bishop St, Bellefonte, Pa.

Stoves.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.

6-tf

W. & L. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

WHY DO YOU KEEP PORK HOGS OVER WINTER?

Go to Tipton's in Curtin twp., and get grade of Essex spring pigs for your fall pork. They will weigh from two to three hundred pounds at eight months of age. Then you have choice pork. Or get a pure Essex and improve your stock. They are probably the purest breed in the country. vol 6 no 12-3mo.

THE BEST FACILITIES FOR NICE JOB WORK IN CENTRE COUNTY AT THIS OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AGASSIZ MEMORIAL.

TEACHERS' AND PUBILS' FUND

BOSTON, MARCH 10, 1874.

LOUIS AGASSIZ, TEACHER. This was the heading of his simple will; this was his chosen title; and it is well known throughout this country, and in other lands, how much he has done to raise the dignity of the profession, and to improve its methods. His friends, the friends of education, propose to raise a memorial to him, by placing upon a stiong and enduring basis the work to which he devoted his life, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, which is at once a collection of natural objects, rivaling the most celebrated collections of the Old World, and a school open to all the teachers of the land.

It is proposed that the teachers and pupils of the whole country take part in this memorial, and that on the birthday of Agassiz, the 28th day of May, 1874, they shall each contribute something however small, to the TEACHERS' AND PUPILS' MEMORIAL FUND, in honor of LOUIS AGASSIZ; the fund to be kept separate, and the income to be applied to the expenses of the Museum.

JOHN EATON,
Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.
JOSEPH HENRY,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
JOSEPH WHITE,
Secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, Boston.
W. T. HARRIS,
Superintendent Public Schools. St. Louis, Mo.
EDWARD J. LOWELL, Boston.
JOHN S. BLATCHFORD, Boston.
JAS. M. BARNWARD,
Treasurer Teachers' and Pupils' Fund, Boston.

All communications and remittances for the "Teachers' and Pupils' Fund" of the "Agassiz Memorial," may be sent to the Treasurer,

JAS. M. BARNWARD,
Room 4, No. 13 Exchange Street, Boston

The Gem Microscope.

The Gem Microscope is truly an optical wonder. It reveals thousands of unseen wonders and curiosities of God's minute creation; the small worlds teeming with animal life, the little things of nature with which we are surrounded, but which are invisible to the naked eye, the thousand and one curiosities and minute objects with many of which we are familiar, because we have read or heard of them, but which to the unaided vision have remained a sealed book, are brought within the realizing reach of our sight and understanding by the use of the Gem and many wonders entirely new to us are also brought to sight by its use. No article for the same price has ever been offered to the public which combines the essential points of valuable instruction and entertaining refined amusement to so great an extent as this instrument; every family has only to appreciate its merits to become its possessor. It is so low-priced that everybody can have one, and so simple a child can use it. Parents should provide their children with this valuable instructor. This Microscope possesses the great advantage of being used by lamp-light as well as by daylight, and thus affords entertainment after the occupations of the day are laid aside. It is safely mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price ($1.50) to any address by THE BEVERLY COMPANY, 973 Wabash Ave., Chicago. See their advertisement elsewhere.

The Photograph Family Record.

The PHOTOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD is a work that should find a place in every home in the land. It is an elegant Oil Chromo, Photograph Album and Family Record combined, of the highest finish and of most tasteful design. The subject is allegorical in its nature, there are the scenes representing the four principle periods of life, namely, childhood, youth, manhood and old age; these scenes are ingeniously and prettily grouped together and are surrounded by a handsome frame work of blue, gold and flowers, in which there are eight oval openings or spaces of the proper size for the insertion of ordinary photographs. Under these openings are blank spaces for the autographs, dates of birth, etc., of those whose pictures are intended to be placed above. It is a lovely home adornment and a pleasant reminder of the loved ones living and dead. All who have seen it express both pleasure and satisfaction at its beauty and originality of design. The grouping of its figures and the scenery surrounding them are life like and natural. It must be seen to be fully appreciated and understood. Its low price ($1.50) places it within the reach of all. It is mailed, post paid, to any address on receipt of price, by the BEVERLY CO., 973 Wabash Ave. Chicago. See their advertisement in another column.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical

cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Piles, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in the admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two stamps. Also, Dr. Sillsbee's REMEDY FOR PILES. Send for circular.

Address the Publishers,
CHARLES J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between I. E. Palmer and A. M. Wooster in the Sewing Machine business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all unpaid accounts are left in I. E. Palmer's hands for collection. All persons having accounts against the above firm will please present the same to I. E. Palmer for payment.

I. E. PALMER,
A. M. WOOSTER,
Bellefonte, March 23, 1874.

I beg leave to inform the citizens of this county that I shall continue to sell the Howe Sewing Machine on the most liberal terms. Call and see the new styles, and latest improvements.

I. E. PALMER, Agent, Bellefonte, Pa.
April 1st, 1874. 3t.

For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—A two story frame store room, 20 by 58 feet, situated on the point of pike and mill street, in the borough of Milesburgh. Formley owned by W. H. Cook now occupied by J. B. Hahn. For terms of sale call on J. W. Cook, Merchant at Bellefonte.

5-41-tf MRS. M. J. LEVAN.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—The undersigned has on hand some first-class two-horse wagons which they will dispose of for cash.—They intend keeping on hand wagons of the most improved style and finish. Persons wishing a first class wagon will do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. RIDER & SON,

6-8-tf Central City, Centre co., Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

A WIRE MILL AND SPIRAL SPRING FACTORY, together with an excellent

WATER POWER!

ALL NEW AND IN PERFECT ORDER!

Situate on Logan's Branch just above Valentine's Forges, about one-half mile from Bellefonte. Also as much land as may be desired for the use of said Factory. For sale or rent. TERMS EASY. Inquire of

CHAS. McCAFFERTY, Owner,
or A. O. Furst, Bellefonte, Pa.

☞ Two other water powers adjoining, unimproved, with land sufficient for any manufacturing purpose. 6-8-tf.

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE--BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

All orders left with J. P. Gephart, at his office in the Conrad House, or at the Coal Yard, will receive prompt attention.

ALEXANDER & CO.

MUSIC.

La Creme de la Creme.—No. 1. Price 50cts Contains Alpine Horn, by Schirner; Prussian Eagle March, by Voss; Sleep, my child, by Egghard; Cujus Animam, by Herz and La Harpe, by Jungmann. 5 piano pieces, neatly bound, for only.....50cts

La Creme de la Creme.—No. 2 contains The Zither Player, by Lange; La Caprera, by Forbes; Summer Song, by Heller; Serenade, by Liszt; In the Moonlight, by Reynalds, and the Flash Gallop, by Mora. Six pieces for.....50cts

La Creme de la Creme.—NEW MUSIC No. 3. Contains the following music: Quatuor for Puritani; Spinning Wheel Polka, by Schmoll; Spring Song, by Mendelssohn; Rosenlied, Oesten, and Pearly Cascade, 5 pieces for.....50cts

Peters' Musical Monthly, No. 76, contains two songs by Hays one by Danks, one by Stewart, Sacred Quartette by Thomas, a Waltz, March, and Mother Goose's Quadrilles. In all, $2,90 worth of music for.....50cts

Peters' Musical Monthly, No. 77, contains two new songs by Hays, one by Breese, one by Pratt, one by Danks, a Sacred Quartette by Thomas, a Four-hand piece, an easy Waltz and Schottisch. Polka, Mazurka and a Quickstep. In all, $3,80 worth of music for.....50cts

Peters' Musical Monthly, No. 78, contains a new song by Danks, one by Cox, one by Hays, one by Walker, and one by Stewart, a Sacred Quartette by Danks, a Trio from Opera of Pauline, an easy Schottisch and Waltz, a Mazurka and a brilliant Schottisch by Kinkel. $3,80 worth of music for.....50cts

MAILED

Old Bachelor's Waltz	Prevot 35
Old Bachelor's Polka	Kinkel 35
"Twilight" Thought. Reverie	Walker 30
Those eyes. Song	Kinkel 30
March of the Pilgrims	Mayhigh 30
Where has Ida gone? Song & Cho.	Hays 35
Darling, I shall ever love thee. S. & C.	Danks 30
Mother Goose's Quadrilles	Dressler 50
I love you, my Love. Song & Cho.	Hays 35
Softly now the light of day. Hymn.	Oliver 35
Pet Redowa	Mack 25
Lost and Cast Away	POST PAID.
Song & Cho.	Hays 35
Dance Cuban	Kinkel 40
Don't believe them, Darling	Wellman 40
Good sweet Ham. Comic Song	Stewart 30
Call me your Darling again S. & C	35
Go and learn a Trade. Song & Cho.	Hays 35
Katie's sleeping 'neath the Linden	Heag 30
In our boat. Morceau de Salon	Wilson 35
Little Sunshine. Song and Cho.	Danks 30
Take this Letter to my Mother	Hays 30
Happy thoughts. Schottisch	Kinkel 50
Norah is Dreaming of you. Song	Pratt 30
Jenny, the Flower of Kildare	Stewart 40
Get up and shut the door. Comic	Hays 35
Fairy Wedding. March	Mack 25
Happy Thoughts. Polka	Mack 25
Toast. Brindisi for Piano	Tonel 40
Pearl of America. Caprice	Kinkel 50

Address, J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y.

8-3m

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 6-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to aform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be entrusted to his care. Thankful for past favors he asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1y

JNO. D. SOURBECK

LOCAL EXPRESS

A local expressing promptly attended to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

5-16-1y

CASH PAID FOR HIDES, BY

H. GRAHAM & SON,

5-40-6m Bellefonte, Pa

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

FELTY'S BUILDING, HIGH ST.

Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard. He also keeps on hand a full line of

Gents Furnishing Goods,

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,
Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors, &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

AND **VESTINGS;**

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

Miscellaneous.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved cucumber wood pump, Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump, or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other.

For sale by dealers and the trade generally. Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to

Chas. G. Blatchley, Manufact'r,
10 8-m. 506 Commerce St., Phila.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned

FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a Shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil, Hair Restoratives, Paper Collars, &c., constantly on hand. 1a1273.1y.

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen. Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-29-1y

Blacksmithing.

JACOB SEIBERT,

BLACKSMITH,

REAR OF DUNCAN'S FOUNDRY, BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

EVERY description of Blacksmithing done promptly in a workmanlike manner at low prices. 5-25-1y

BEELLFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 5, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

——With this issue of the REPUBLICAN we enclose bills to all our subscribers who are in arrears, and hope they will be promptly settled. We have made out all the bills for both 1873 and 1874. If our subscribers will take notice of the date printed on the margin of their paper with their name, it will serve as a constant reminder of the time when their subscription has expired, and also serve as an evidence that they have received proper credit on our books. We hope all our subscribers will find it convenient to settle these small account before the 1st of June, or at least for the year 1873. After that date back rates will be charged, which are $2.50 for all six months in arrears, and $3 for all one year in arrears.

Bellefonte and County.

——"Oh, let the wide world wag as it will," Brachbill is bound to keep the best furniture still.

——The Lock Haven *Enterprise* offers a photographic view of the "great jam" to new subscribers.—that's *enterprise*.

——The Agnes Wallace opera troupe will occupy Reynolds hall on next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evening

The stock is now selling at 50½, dividend off. The reports submitted to the directors show the road to be in a prosperous condition.

——At a meeting of the Directors of the Pennsylvania railroad company a dividend of five per cent. was declared, payable on and after the 30th of this month.

——The annual examination of the Bellefonte Public schools commences to-day (Wednesday) and continues for three days. The patrons and public generally are invited.

——Mrs Dare's annual spring opening of Millinery Goods to-day (Wednesday,) She has just received the largest and best selected stock of goods ever brought to this place. Call and see.

——If you are troubled with Rheumatism, don't fail to try COSMOLINE, for it has proved a very effectual remedy in this painful complaint. It is the concentrated extract of Petroleum, which was originally sold in its crude state by the Seneca Indians for this purpose.

——On last Saturday night about midnight, fire was discovered in the mill belonging to Hoover, Harris & Co, at Philipsburg, and in a short time the mill was completely destroyed. Owing to the promptness and energy of the fire department all the lumber and other property surrounding the mill were saved and a general conflagration prevented. Loss estimated at $15.000. Insurance $10.000.

ORDERED NEW INSTRUMENTS.—Messrs. Andrew Clabaugh and Geo. W. Stewart returned home on Saturday from a trip to Boston, whither they had been for the purpose of purchasing a complete set of new silver instruments for the Altoona City Band. The new instruments will arrive in the city in a few days, and will be used on the occasion of the proposed visit of the band to Bellefonte to participate in the Knights Templar demonstration. We trust that as soon as the new instruments arrive the members of the band will improve the first opportunity to treat our citizens to an open air serenade.—*Altoona Tribune.*

——On Friday, April 24th whilst Mr. Jacob Bower who lives about two miles from Rebersburg, was leaving town, with one of Mr. Wm. Kreamer's horses hitched into a carryall, the horse was frightened, and whilst Mr. J. Bower was endeavoring to get him under controll, the dash board, of the carryall box gave way and Mr. J. Bower, being unable to regain his position, was thrown out head foremost. The horse being in full speed, the vehicle was dashed over Mr. Bower giving him a severe bruise and cut on the left side of his face and head. One of his little boys, and Mr. Kreamer's little girl were with him, who also were thrown out, but were only slightly hurt. Mr. Bower under the care of Dr. D. J. Hilibish, who was promptly on hand, is doing as well as can be expected, and it is hoped will soon be able again to resume work.

MOUNTAIN DOINGS.—A dwelling house in Houtedale, Clearfield county, occupied by a family named Pennington, was consumed by fire on the night of the 28th ult., and three of the family perished in the flames. The father and one son were absent from home, the mother and a daughter escaped by leaping from a window in the second story, while two sons and the wife of one of them were the victims of the destroying element. The citizens who were attracted to the spot when the alarm was given, had no knowledge of any person being left in the house after the mother and daughter escaped, and were only aroused to action to try to recover the bodies when they were seen falling with the burning timbers. Although, by a constant dashing of water into the spot where they were seen to fall, they were prevented from being entirely consumed, yet they were burned beyond recognition, the limbs being burnt off and the flesh in many places. The particulars concerning the cause of the fire, as learned at the inquest, have not been made public at this writing. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, inasmuch as the fire broke out as early as 9 o'clock in the evening, at which time the family could not have been long in bed. Some suspicion is attached to a man who was a former husband of the woman that was burned, he having been in the village on that night, but was missing the next morning. It is said he had made threats to take vengeance on the parties.

DECORATE.—We respectfully call upon our citizens generally to assist in decorating our streets and houses for the Knights Templar conclave next week.

National flags, wreaths, Masonic emblems or flags will be very appropriate.

There is kept on hand, in the vacant room adjoining the residence of Mr. Wm. Humes, a supply of evergreens which is at the disposal of all who kindly lend their aid to the display by using it to ornament their homes and places of business. The head-quarters of the decoration committe is in the above room, and all parties desiring aid or information in regard to decorating, are invited to come any evening this week.

This is probably the only time in our lives that we will be honored with a visit by the Grand Commandery, and it is earnestly hoped that Bellefonte will maintain her reputation for public spirit and hospitality. COMMITTEE.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Malin informs us of the details of a fearful accident near Cresson on Wednesday morning, about 12 miles west of Altoona. Five raftsmen were walking on the track toward Cresson, when they were neared by a freight train coming east, and stepped off on to the other track to get out of its way. Just then the Pacific Express, going west, went thundering by on the track the men had just stepped on, striking and killing four of them instantly, and severely injuring the fifth. The names of the killed are Edward Pardee, Amos Pardee, Jacob Browdar and P. S. Irwin, and William Irwin injured. They lived at Cherry Tree, Indiana county.

The Pacific Express east on the same morning, knocked down a man at Huntingdon, cutting his legs off and smashing his head.—*Watchman.*

——At a special meeting of the class of "76" of Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. on April 27th, 1874, the following preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS it has pleased God in all wise providence to take from our midst our beloved and highly respected classmate, Levi Garbrick, whose association with us has ever been of the most endearing and brotherly nature, and

WHEREAS, The bond of fellowship existing between us as members of the same class, has been so suddenly severed, be it

Resolved, That in his death we deeply mourn the loss of a faithful classmate, a true friend, and a christian companion.

Resolved, That, though sorely afflicted, we humbly submit so this visitation of Divine Wisdom and in his early departure recognize the frailty of human life.

Resolved, that we ever cherish his memory with the highest esteem and regard and heartily sympathize with his relatives and friends in their bereavement and heavy sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the stricken family and also be inserted in the papers of his native county, in the Reformed Church Messenger and in the Dailies of Lancaster city;

Resolved, That the usual badge of morning be worn for thirty days.

GEO. KUNKEL,
T. M. BALLID,
A. M. NEVIN,
Committee of class of "76" F. & M. College, Lancaster, Pa.

MILESBURG, April 29, 1874.

MR EDITOR.—Supposing the snows to be over for this season, I send you the number of snows and amount in inches that fell each month since the first of October, 1873:

MONTH.	NO. OF SNOWS.	DEPTH.
October	2	0¾ Inches.
November	1	3 "
December	2	6 "
January	4	7¼ "
February	4	20 "
March	3	10¾ "
April	4	20 "
Total	20	68 "

Yours truly,
ISAAC BUFFINGTON.

——An exchange says: "Compare the publisher of a newspaper, who has to go all around the country to collect his pay, to a farmer who sells his wheat on credit, and not more than a bushel to any person. If any farmer will try the experiment of distributing the proceeds of his labor over two or three counties, with an additional one to two or three distant states, for one year, we will garantee that he will never, after that year's experience, ask a publisher to supply him with a paper a year or two without the pay for it."

——John C. Henry, the poetry butcher, is remodelling poetry for the *Watchman.*

——Good furniture is the cheapest.—Buy of John Brachbill, Spring street, and you are sure to get satisfaction both as to quality and price.

——The Knights Templar are coming next week. After them the Penn'a Reserves, and after them the warm days when we shall begin to enquire, where shall we spend our summer vacation? The justly celebrated Glen Park Hotel, at Watkins Glen, N. Y., is becoming recognized as one of the most desirable and beautiful summer resorts in the United States. Apply to E. C. Frost, Watkins Glen, N. Y., for circular which will give particulars, terms, &c., also showing the Analysis of the Magnetic and Sulphur Spring, and its cures; and also show the advantages that place has over any Sea Shore or any other interior Summer Resort.

——There is nothing a woman is more deeply concerned in than her white-washing, or nothing she is so conceited about as her own efforts in that line, if it doesn't "streak". To keep it from streaking is her highest ambition, and when she has succeeded, every woman within a mile is dragged in to see it, and her unfortunate husband is forced to admire it until he hurts his neck. Every woman has a natural desire to see her husband whitewash. When she has a job of it on hand she invariably proffers it to him with a strong expression of doubt in his ability to perform it, a distrust he hastens to confirm with cheerful alacrity. Man's antipathy to whitewashing arises mainly from having at some time or another stepped on the handle of a full brush reposing across a pail, and thrown about two quarts of the mixture over himself and the furniture, besides tipping over the pail and emptying its contents in his shoes.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the Washington Grange, No. 157, P. of H., held May 2d, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and adopted:

WHEREAS, Our kind Heavenly Father has seen fit in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst by death, our esteemed brother and friend, J. P. Ross, of Spring Mills Grange, No. 158, P. of H., and member of the Centre county Executive Committee; therefore, resolved,

1st, That the Washington Grange, No. 157, has to-day learned, with feelings of deep sorrow, of the death of brother Ross.

2d, That in his death our noble Order has sustained the loss of an efficient worker, and whilst deploring our loss, we bow with humble submission to an unerring Providence "Who doeth all things well."

3d, That we regard his sudden departure as a solemn admonition, "Be ye also ready."

4th, That the sincere condolence of this Grange is hereby tendered to his bereaved family and friends.

5th, That the Secretary is hereby instructed to furnish the family of our deceased brother, with a copy of these resolutions, and request their publication in the Centre county papers and the *Farmers' Friend.*

C. H. STRUBLE,
H. B. HARTSWICK, Com.
L. H. YOUNG,

Washington Grange, No. 157, Pine Grove Mills, Centre county, Pa.

JOURNALISMS.—An item is going the rounds that the Williamsport fire, by the distruction of lumber, effected a rise in the price of $2,00 per thousand. If that is the case, our lumber merchants would be glad to receive orders for a few millions of feet.

—At least two sleighs were out on Wednesday, namely those of Jno. A. Mull and Robt. Hughes. The sleighing on the plank road leading to Steiner's was excellent, and those who enjoyed the rarity of a sleigh ride on the 27th of April can make a note of it in their diaries.

—The strikers at Johnstown have shown a very bad spirit. They recently attempted to murder a man by the name of Walton who came to take a position on the works of the Cambria Iron Co. He was struck on the head with a stone while standing in the door of a hotel, and had his skull fractured, but is recovering. Hon. Dan. Morrell offered a reward of $1,000 for the conviction of the parties.

BLOODY AFFRAY.—The following account of a bloody battle has been placed in our hands: On Thursday of this week there occurred at E. Perks & Co's. flouring mill one of the most bloody battles that has been fought in our Borough for at least three weeks. The parties engaged were Reuben Freeman and a young man from Lebanon, Pa. Knives, clubs and fists were used, and blood flowed freely. They are both doing well at this time and there are hopes of their recovery.

—A boy living in Bald Eagle Valley while out hunting shot a large bird through the wing which he captured alive and which proved to be a bald eagle. It came into the possession of that well-known railrord official, D. D. Woods, who presented it to Robt. Taylor of this place and the national "burd" arrived at this place on Thursday alive, but "passed in his checks," in about two hours thereafter. Robert will have it stuffed. It measured five feet and seven inches across the wings, and was quite a formidable looking bird when alive.

(From the Terre Haute Daily Express.)

THE OPERA HOUSE—APPEARANCE OF THE AGNES WALLACE TROUPE.—The Agnes Wallace troupe made its appearance at the Opera House last evening, and more than fulfilled the expectations of the audience. There was a small house, it must be admitted, but that made the entertainment none the less interesting The performance opened with the excellent farce, "The Man Without a Head," in which Harry Wilson appeared to good advantage as Mr. Top.—Miss Sabrie Deshon as Mrs. Top supported him, the two being as lively a pair of spinning tops as one could well imagine. In this their support was good and the farce took well.

The burlesque of "Robin Hood" then came on, and was a splendid thing. Agnes Wallace appeared as Robin Hood in a very pretty costume of the forest, with her hair hanging down her back, presenting a prettier picture than was ever shown on canvass. The part is well suited to her and she goes through it in a style that is inimitable. Her voice, though somewhat huskey from recent over-exertion, is sweet, and full of pretty inflections, making melody where it is least expected. All through the play her part is admirably sustained.

Surely one cannot help laughing at the uncouth manner of "Maid Marian" as represented by Sam. B. Villa. Skipping in at all times, whether his presence was welcome or otherwise, simpering, when made love to, dancing with an ease and grace, simply incomparable, and singing at times like a nightingale, the character is one of the strangest and funniest ever put on the stage. Maid Marian is a creation which requires a good deal of study to make a success, and it must have received that study by Mr. Villa, as is shown by the manner in which he renders it.

The rest of the company is good, and the dancing is excellent, all of them being able to "trip the light fantastic" well.

The cow bell music must not be forgotten, as it was an excellent thing.

The orchestra is good, and the solos by Messrs. Hallam, Duffy and Crispini, called forth hearty applause.

This troupe, during their stay in Bellefonte, will be under the management of our fellow-townsman Mr. John Sourbeck. See advertisement.

A MARVELOUS CENTURY.—There are but few persons perhaps who realize what has been brought about in the last one hundred years. The world has indeed made great progress. Just to think of it, one hundred years ago there were no railroads, steamboats, telegraph lines, gasburners, furnaces, sewing machines, photographs, friction matches, revolvers, percussion caps, india-rubber shoes and above all no free schools. Many a man would say that without these now almost absolute necessities it were hardly worth while to live and yet the world got along without them for ages. Why, in that elder day, a journey from Philadelphia to Boston was more of an undertaking than it would now be to travel round the world in our palace cars and floating palace steamships, and would take fully as long. Then we would have traveled in stage couches with change of horses every few miles. But now we are drawn along at the rate of from 40 to 60 miles an hour by a powerful iron horse out of whose nostrils issue fire, steam and smoke, and if we wish to inform our friends that we are coming we send them word by lightning on the telegraphic wire. Great as has been the progress in the arts and sciences in the past century we see no reason to suppose the world will not make as great progress in a hundred years to come, and then what a world this will be to live in.

THE May number of OLD AND NEW contains a good selecion of things entertaining and things profitable. The most important one paper is the completion of Rev. James Martineau's remarkable broad and powerfully reasoned discussion of the four assumed 'notes' or marks which, as the Roman Catholic Church asserts, prove its claims to divine authority. These 'notes' are the Unity, Sanctity, Universality, and Apostolicy of that Church; and Mr. Martineau refutes each in succession. The discussion is a seasonable one just now, for the Roman Church is in an aggressive and prosperous condition. Mr. Hale's Introduction regrets the delay in paying over the Alabama Claim money; and there are other editorials, one on the question of industrial co-operation, and one on the choice of books to read. Besides the two serial novels, there is the first half of a striking story by Turguenieff, and the whole of another story, quite fresh and graphic, by Moritz Jokai, the famous Hungarian writer: it is a tale of adventure of the days of the Turkish power in Hungary. Of the poems in the number, the longest is a jocular narrative of the cruel treatment of certain cows belonging to a certain Miss Green; a story which smacks very strongly of what somebody calls "the abbysmithscows question." Several of the short papers in the last part of the number discuss interesting points of sociology, and a letter from Washington gives some sensible suggestions about the session of Congress.

——List of letters remaining in the Bellefonte Post Office, May 4, '74.

Mrs Kate Benson, Joshua G. Bodine, Mrs C. E. Denehower, T. J. Delly, Israel Freeze, Willie S. Glenn, Samuel Gault, David Garfley, Jacob Keller, John Wesley Moore, Margare' Miller, Mr. Thomas Nason, Francis Powers, Henry Pennington, Isaac Shuly, Frank Steel, Mrs. Jane Sharp, B. I. Thomas, Miss Sarah Vice.

FIGHTING IN ARKANSAS.

A Pitched Battle Between the Baxter and Brooks men at Pine Bluff.

LITTLE ROCK, April 30.—Gen. King White, who has charge of the Baxter forces at Pine Bluff, hearing that a party of Brooks's men assembled at New Gascony, in Jefferson county, committing depredations, moved a column of two hundred men down to that point to-day for the purpose of dispersing them.

A despatch to-night to Gen. Newton from Pine Bluff says Gen. White sent forward a flag of truce to order the men to disperse, but they fired upon the party, and a regular battle ensued, in which nine of the Brooks party were killed and twenty wounded. The remainder were taken prisoners, disarmed, and sent home.

Gen. White reports seven of his own command wounded, and three horses killed.

THE SITUATION AT LITTLE ROCK.

The situation in this city remains unchanged. Baxter was reinforced by one company from Hempstead county this morning.

Brooks's side sent out a squad last evening and cut the telegraph wire between this city and Pine Bluff. This squad was captured last night by the Baxterites, and are now under guard.

Maj. Gen. Churchill, of the Baxter side, with ten men, was surrounded last night while coming from the depot of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad by a party of fifty Brooksites, who were laying in wait for him, and he was captured. He was released a short time afterward, and is to-day in command of his forces

The United States troops got out in line last night, prepared to prevent trouble, but the alarm which caused this proved to be unfounded.

A spirit of uneasiness pervades everything, and news from Washington definately settling the matter in favor of one or the other party is anxiously looked for by everybody.

History of the Grange Movement; or the Farmers' War against Monopolies.' Being a full and authentic account of the struggles of the American Farmers against the extortions of the Railroad Companies. With a history of the Rise and Progress of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. Published by the National Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

The most remarkable and powerful movement of the present day is, unquestionably, the War which the farmers of the United States are waging against the Monopolies of all kinds that have for so long been robbing the people and oppressing the toiling portion of our community.

The work begins with the causes which have aroused the American people against the Monopolists, and treats of the railroad system of the country, its growth, actual condition and prospects. It then shows how this noble system has been preverted to further the ends of selfish capitalists and railroad directors, who seek gain at the expense of the community; and we are given a terrible and thrilling account of the crimes and frauds of the railroad corporations of to-day. The author wields a fearless and vigorous pen, and points out the evils which this selfish greed has entailed upon us. He shows how the great corporations have been able to control the whole country; how they have robbed the nation, and corrupted our Congress, State Legislatures, and Courts of Justice. He gives us some startling facts about the Wild-Cat Railroads of the Country; the reckless gambling in stocks, and the terrible financial convulsion from the effects of which we are still suffering.

The book then takes up the cause of the farmes of the United States, and lays before us a calm but eloquent statement of their wrongs; shows how the farmers are overcharged and robbed of the just reward of their labors, and points out the causes of these evils. It explains how the railroads impoverish the farmers, and gives a substantial reason for the charge so often repeated, that high freights affect the value of land as well as of its products.

A considerable portion of the work is devoted to a history of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and it contains an account of its rise, progress, present condition and future prospects. Each feature of the order is fully explained, and an amount of information is given concerning this wonderful organization that will amply satisfy the most curious.

It is decidedly the most interesting and useful volume of the day, and as it comes at a time when the whole country is suffering intensely from the effects of the evils it denounces, cannot fail to have a tremendous sale. It is an ably written work, and a bold and vigorous plea in behalf of the farmers and all who are oppressed and robbed by the grasping Monopolies which are causing so much trouble. It is sold by subscription only, and agents are wanted in every county.

THE oaken hull of a vessel supposed to date from the time of the old vikings of the North was recently discovered while digging a tumulus near Frederickstadt, in Norway. It was rather flat and low in the water, tapering to a point at each end, with a length of keel of forty-four feet, and a breadth of beam of thirteen feet. It is supposed to have been used as a war vessel for coast service, being propelled by oars and sails. An ancient practice in Norway was to place the vessel over the remains of the captain, and fragments of dress, horse accoutrements and harness have been discovered under this. This is deemed quite a prize for the archæologists, and the entire lot is to be placed in the Antiquarian Museum at Christiana.

SHOCKING MURDER.

The household of Mr. John Hamnett murdered—their house burned to conceal the crime.

On last Thursday night in Mifflin twp. on the Monongahela river, six miles from Pittsburg, Mr. John Hamnett, a well to do farmer, his wife, their child, two and a half years old, a daugther, and an adopted son named Robert Smith, were murdered, and afterward the house was fired and completely destroyed.

The fire was discovered about 3 A. M. yesterday by a coal miner, who was passing along the road. Then a few smouldering ruins alone remained. A brisk wind was blowing at the time, and the fire seems to have made short work of the building. As quickly as possible the alarm was raised, but little could be done until daylight, when the search of the ruins began.

The search resulted in the finding of the bodies of Mr. Hamnett and his wife in what was known as the sitting room of the house. Portions of their clothes still adhered to the charred remains, and by these their bodies were easily recognized. The remaining members of the family were found in various parts of the ruins. The partially consumed clothing on the bodies gave rise to the theory that they had not retired at the time of the fire, and that they had been murdered. The next body was found in the kitchen. It was that of Robert Smith, the apprentice. The face was badly disfigured. The right hand was whole, but shrunken and shrivelled. The left arm was dislocated at the shoulder, the member lay across the breast. The feet were entirely burned off. The throat was cut in three places. The skull was fractured and jammed to a pulp.

A hatchet found in the ruins was brought in and the poll or head of it fitted naturally into a cavity or depression in the boy's skull. The feathers of a pillow found on the murdered boy's breast were not consumed, but were saturated with blood.

The next body found was believed to have been that of Emma Hamnett, four years of age. The features were totally unrecognizable.

The body of Mrs. Hamnett was recognized by portions of clothing still clinging to the remains. The wires of a hoopskirt were still about the body, furnishing proof that she had not retired when she met her death.

Mr. Hamnett was an Englishman by birth and was an old resident of Mifflin township. He owned a splendid farm, and was supposed to be the possessor of considerable money, which it is thought he kept in his house. He was a man well liked in the community, and was not known to have an enemy in the township.

Living with the Hamnett's was Ernest Lowe, a Swede, who was employed as a farm hand. He had been in their employ since January last. Who he was or where he came from could not be ascertained. Lowe had got fifty cents from Mrs. Hamnett and was seen drinking about eight o'clock in the Shelbark saloon in the village. After that he mounted his horse and rode away. That was the last seen of him. All the facts in the case point strongly to him as the murderer, and detectives are on his trail.

——John Latta and Jacob Turney, of Westmoreland county, are announced as candidates for the Democratic nomination for Congress.

Centaur Liniment

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts scalds, burns, salt-rheum, earache, &c., &c., upon the human frame, and of strains spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are endered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no articles ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles $1 00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 58 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

5-30-1y

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.